CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

STORY THAT WAS NEVER WHOLLY TOLD

It was such a funny story;
It was brimming full of fun;
And he laughed to kill before he
Even got it well begun.
It was all about a baker
And a man who drove a dray
And a solemn undertaker,
Who lived just across the way.
How with ecstasy he giggled!
How his palm smote on his knee!
How he held his sides and wriggled
As he told that tale to me!
'Twas a yarn to banish sadness—
It was quite the story that
Would bring bright tears of gladness
To the eyes of e'en a cat—
So he said at the beginning.
But he had not told me half
Ere his idiotic grinning
Had expanded to a laugh,
And as he from thence proceeded
To the region of the joke
He would spoil each statement needed
With a chuckle and a choke.
And when he came to the relation
Of the things the drayman said
His unseemly cachinnation
Took the place of it instead.
How the baker won the money
And the undertaker foiled,
He repeated was most funny,
But he had the story spoiled,
For he mastered his emotion
And went on to tell the rest
But to find he'd not a notion
Of the ending of the jest.
—Chicago Record.

NO GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS

He'd popped the vital question, her answer had been prompt,
And on his breast was glued her little head,
While through their love-thrilled bosoms the god of rapture romped
As swiftly on the happy moments sped.
Then, turning up her glances to mingle with his own,
This query at her darling one she shoved,
Her accent half a dove coo and half a doubtful moan:
"Am I the only girl you ever loved?"

He swallowed a lump that arose in his neck,
His face wore a second-hand blush.
His voice seemed a sad, unavailable wreck,
Refusing to banish the hush,
And into her eyes came a flicker of pain,
Her lips pursed in questioning pout,
And quickly she fired the same query again,
Her bosom all riddled with doubt.

Then came an inspiration like lightning from the skies;
His heart retreated to its usual place,
He sent his counter glances deep down into her eyes,
The hot, rose-tinted blushes quit his face.
Like retributive music the painful sentence ran,
And struck her pinky ears with cruel spat,
As quietly he asked her: "Am I the only man
You ever fired that old conundrum at?"

She snuggled again awful close to his breast,
The heat of her blushes he felt
Clear through his shirt front and reversible vest,
Till he thought they would blister his pelt,
And he grinned like a fiend from adown the dark stairs,
Where the red fire unquenchably burns,
And they handled their subsequent sparking affairs
Without going behind the returns.
—Denver Post.

HEISH UP, HONEY, DO!

B'-by-lo, baby, doan' yo' cry,
Heish up, honey, do,
Yo' mammy tell yo' shet yo' eye,
Heish up, honey, do,
Go to sleep an' stop dat cryin',
Dis heah ain' no time fo 'signin',
Cain't yo' let yo' mammy i'in?
Heish up, honey, do.

B'by-lo, baby, stop dat scream,
Heish up, honey, do,
Now fall asleep an' fall adream,
Heish up, honey, do,
Dream folks is so awful funny,
Stuff yo' fis' plum' full ob money,
Fill yo' mouf wif milk an' honey—
Heish up, honey, do,

B'-by-lo, baby, swing high-lo',
Heish up, honey, do,
Yo'll soon slip thoo ole dreamlan's do',
Heish up, honey, do,
In a cha'iot we'll be swingin',
Golden bells will be a-ringin',
An' yo'll heah dem dreamfolks singin',
Heish up, honey, do,

Yo' Jake an' Johnny, stop dat noise,
Heish up, honey, do,
Cl'ar out ob heah, yo' pesky boys,
Heish up, honey, do,
San' man snoopin' 'roun' an' spyin',
Fin' yo' in yo' crib alyin'—
Goodness! how dese clo'es am dryin',
Heish up, honey, do.
—Washington Post.

Miscellany.

HE SOUGHT A WIFE WITH SENSE

Tired of living alone, with only his lowing kine, bleating lambs and cackling hens for companions, Michael Collins, a farmer living near Monmouth Junction, N. J., recently confided his troubles to the local newspapers, paying them a stipulated sum to advertise his woes, says the New York Press.

"I am 54," the advertisement read, "and I want a wife. No young ladies need apply, as the partner I seek must lack beauty and foolishness. To that one who can fulfill my ideal a dividend of 520 per cent annually will resemble a few counterfeit bills beside the affection I am prepared to exude, not to speak of a good living."

Since the publication of the "ad" marriageable young females of the positive, comparative and superlative types, eligible representatives of the feminine past, present and future tenses, have unloaded themselves at the Collins farm, demanding a civil service examination, the position advertised or a return ticket to their homes.

They were all rejected until Joanna Hase, a will-built woman of 47, came. She caught the fancy of Michael.

"Have you ever married before?" the farmer demanded.

"Not before, but just four times, and I know men," was the reply.

"I do not care for the rest, but you can stay all summer. Come right in."

The successful candidate blushed as she suggested that Collins should hook up his team for a short drive, which he did, and the horses were soon checked in front of the nearest parsonage, where the pair were made one by Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, of Monmouth Junction. Both appear pleased with the match.

Arbitration at Home.

"What is arbitration, pa?"

"Well, it is a good thing for you, Tommy. When your mother wants to whip you I coax her off, and when I want to whip you she coaxes me off."—Indianapolis Journal.

Couldn't Get a Line on Them.

Husband—What kind of people are our new neighbors?

Wife—I don't know. They hang their wash up in the attic.—Chicago News.

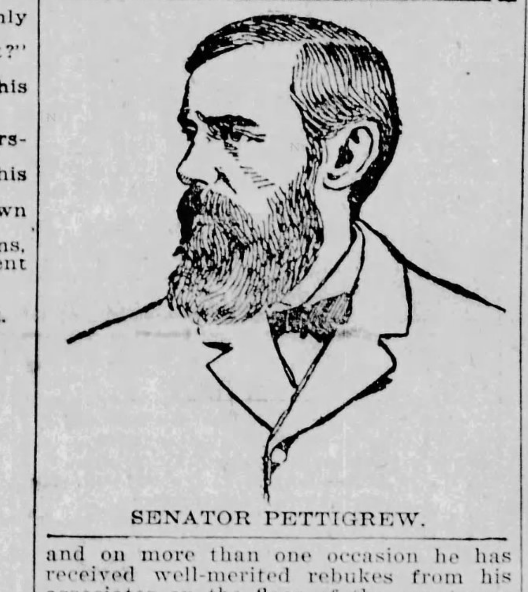
FRANCE IS SHORT OF SOLDIERS

Contrary to general expectation, the war talk which has been universal for the past year of two has not had the effect of inducing increased martial ardor among citizens of the French capital. This condition of affairs is doubtless traceable to the same cause which is believed to have disastrously affected conscription this year. The total number of conscripts drawn shows a reduction of nearly 15,000, as compared with last year. This noticeable drop has caused some uneasiness in France, and efforts are being made to account for it in as satisfactory a way as possible. The fundamental cause of the diminution is doubtless due to the stationary state of the population, but it is also a fact that there has been a special cause at work this year. The medical examination of the conscripts has been far more severe on this occasion than for several years past. In 1894 General Mercier, alarmed at the dwindling of the annual contingent, ordered the military medical boards—the consels de revision, as they are termed—to pass men who, though they would not be fit to make active soldiers, might yet be utilized for duties that do not involve actual fighting. Their presence in the ranks would thus set free a number of men capable of going to the front, but whose occupation would make them noncombatants in the event of war. There have since been complaints that some of the men passed as the result of General Mercier's instructions suffered in their health in consequence of their incorporation. M. De Freycinet, in response to public opinion, decided to return the old system, and the military doctors have, therefore, to show themselves much stricter. The resulting deficit that has to be faced is, however, a serious matter especially as there is little hope that it will disappear in the future.

UNPOPULAR PETTIGREW OF SOUTH DAKOTA

There will be rejoicing in the senate a year from March 4, because the term of Senator Pettigrew will expire, and there is little likelihood of the senior senator from South Dakota succeeding himself. It is not an exaggeration to say he is the most unpopular member of the body, and since his election he has seen fit to block the plans of the majority party by inflicting long-winded speeches upon the senate at the most inopportune times.

Aside from this, he has violently attacked the President, the officers and men of the army and navy who have done duty in Cuba and the Philippines,



SENATOR PETTIGREW.

and on more than one occasion he has received well-merited rebukes from his associates on the floor of the senate, as well as being "roasted" in committee meetings for his threats to delay legislation which was not to his liking.

The Republican party now has control of the legislature in South Dakota, and the party there is in good working order. The Republicans in that state will be bitterly disappointed if they do not win this year and continue to retain a majority in the legislature, so as to enable them to elect a Republican successor to the renegade who now misrepresents South Dakota in the senate. Even if the Populists should get possession of the legislature, it is not likely Pettigrew would succeed himself, as the people of South Dakota have made it pretty plain that Pettigrew does not represent their views. They are indignant at his attacks on the soldiers who fought during the Spanish war, as well as those on the President.

DEER AVENGED THE MURDER OF A FAWN

In the park of Lord Grantley, at Wonersh, near Guildford, a fawn, drinking, suddenly was pounced upon by one of the swans, which pulled the animal into the water and held it under until drowned. This was observed by the other deer in the park. Shortly after this swan, which had hitherto never been molested by the deer, was singled out when on land and furiously attacked by a herd, which surrounded and killed it.—London Telegraph.

One on the Miss.

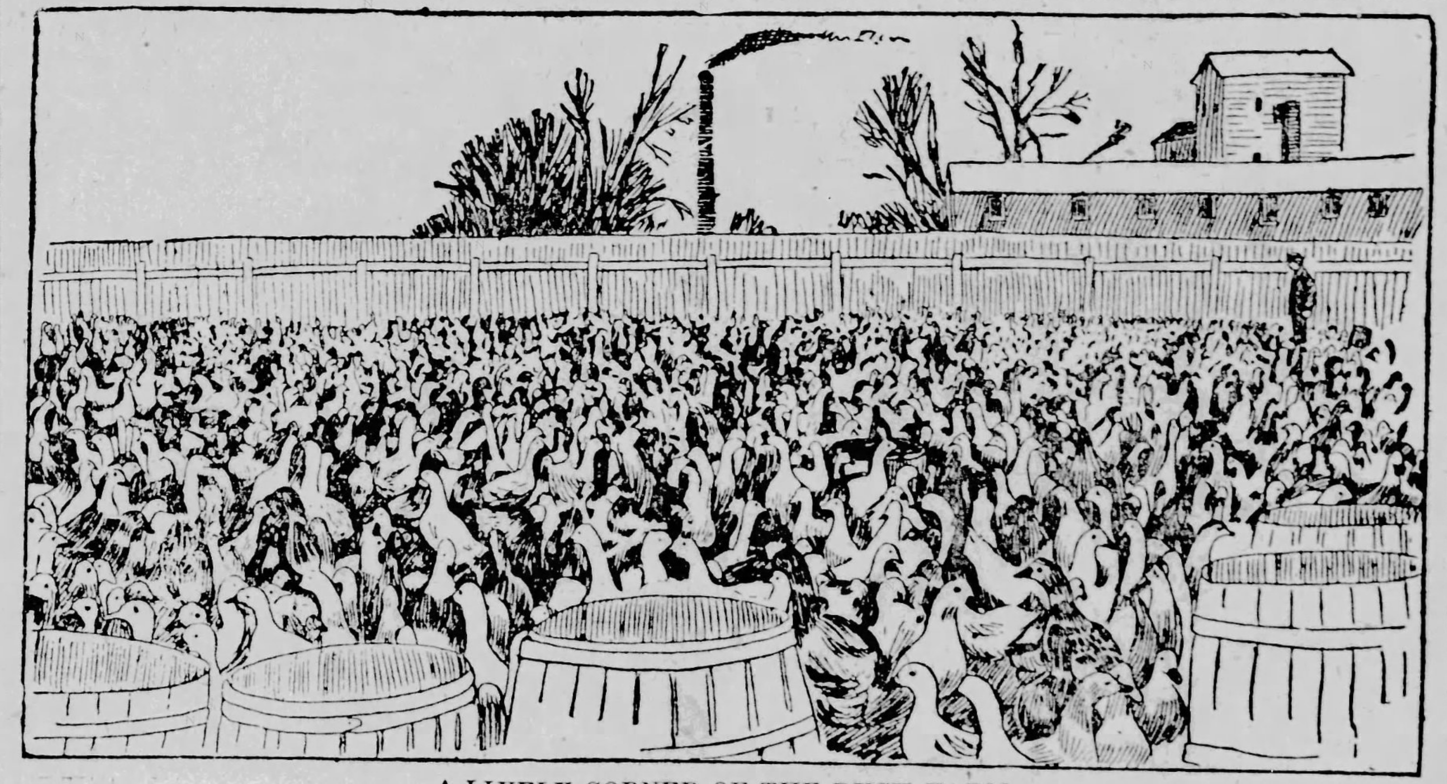
Ill. River—What do you think of this drainage canal?

Miss. River—Well, it certainly is a drain on me, old chap.—Chicago Record.

IOWA'S BIG DUCK FARM

Fort Dodge Has the Largest One in the World. Corn Consumed.

The largest flock of domestic ducks in the world is at present eating 100 bushels of corn daily at the Loomis duck farm, near Fort Dodge, Iowa. There are



A LIVELY CORNER OF THE DUCK FARM.

13,000 of them. A. R. Loomis, whose extensive operations have earned for him the sobriquet of "the poultry king," has recently made a successful experiment that promises to revolutionize one branch of the poultry business. Large dealers whose energies are devoted to supplying the big cities with live poultry have experienced great difficulty in preserving the plumpness of fowls when removed into new surroundings. The refusal of the birds to eat results not only in shrinkage, effecting an immediate money loss, but makes them less marketable. After twenty years' experience in feeding fowls in large numbers for market Mr. Loomis has discovered that the ducks are the only ones that can be fed in large numbers with success.

"I have tried fattening every kind of poultry," said Mr. Loomis, "and I have never had any success with anything but ducks. Just before the holidays I tried to fatten 5,000 chickens. They were bought from farmers in all parts of the country. We put them into a large inclosure and tempted them with feed by the barrel. It did not require long to see that they were shrinking every day. I soon found that they would not eat food that was greedily devoured while on the farm. Most of their time was spent on the roosts. The hens would not come down and the roosters were engaged in constant fight. The result was I lost a nice bunch of money on them. Then I tried turkeys. The result was just as disastrous. One big gobbler that weighed 36 pounds when placed in the yards fell away to 32 pounds after being fed three days. With several thousand pounds of live turkeys at seven cents per pound and shrinking one pound each day it does not require much figuring to show the financial futility of feeding them in large numbers for the market. All my experiments with ducks have proved different. They don't roost and seem to adjust themselves to new conditions very readily. We started with a flock of 5,000, which, proving a success, was gradually increased to its present dimensions of 13,000, that are now nearly ready for the market."

As Mr. Loomis does not breed fowls, only feeding them for market, he does not require very extensive quarters for his duck farm. A two-acre tract of ground surrounded by sheds and houses in the form of a hollow square constitutes the field of his operations. In this inclosure 13,000 ducks quack, eat corn and grow fat for dinner tables in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Troughs of shelled corn and water are placed at frequent intervals in the yard and two men are kept busy constantly engaged supplying the wants of the noisy fowls. One hundred bushels of shelled corn are required each day for their feeding. The large flock proves a good weather prophet and on any evening previous to a change in the temperature the quack of the ducks is deafening and can be heard a mile away. When the ducks have accumulated sufficient fat to make them marketable 60 men are employed in slaughtering and dressing them for market. Some of the men become very expert in this work, one man holding a record of 182 fowls in ten hours, or one every four minutes.

Ducks, however, constitute only one branch of the poultry king's business. Thus far this season 30 cars of dressed poultry and 20 cars of eggs have been forwarded to Eastern markets.

HOW EDISON GOT A NEW YORK JOB

In Success a hitherto unpublished incident is given of the way Thomas A. Edison introduced himself to a telegraph manager in New York:

A tall young countryman, looking as green as a suit of "butternut" clothes and a slough hat could make him, applied for work in the Broad street, New York, office of Maury Smith, in 1871. Mr. Smith was manager of the consolidated telegraph lines then in opposition to the Western Union. Like all other managers, he could make room for an expert operator, and told the young rustic that an engagement depended altogether upon his skill.

"Try me; I can keep up with the best of 'em," said the stranger.

Mr. Smith noticed that the applicant appeared to be quite deaf; but out of curiosity, and possibly with the idea of having some fun with him, he gave him a table and told him to "receive" a message then due from Washington.

"You will have to work pretty fast," he warned him, "for our Washington man is in the habit of rushing things."

As a matter of fact, there was no message expected from Washington, nor did the wire lead there. Mr. Smith connected the receiver with a "sender" in another part of the same operating room and put his fastest operator, "Dick" Hutchinson, at work sending a 2000-word message. Edison, for it was he, grasped a pen, and, as soon as the instrument began to click, dashed off the copy in a large, round, legible hand. While deaf to all other sounds, he could catch the faintest metallic click.

On came the message, faster and faster, twenty, thirty, forty words a minute. A crowd of operators gathered around, curiosity, and then amazement, depicted on their faces. Page after page was reeled off, with never a break, and with the last click of the instrument the forty-minute message had been received perfectly and lay in a heap of manuscript on the table. The young man's triumph was complete. Hutchinson rushed up and shook hands with him, and Mr. Smith gave him a job on the spot.

Some Political Definitions.

Statesman—One who permits his party to exalt itself by promoting him.

Politician—One who coerces his party to dignify itself by honoring him.

Leader—One who discovers which way his party is going, slips around through the back alley and gets up at the front.

Boss—One who plunders his party while making it believe it is glorifying itself by permitting him to be its chief thief.—Eldorado (Kan.) Republican.

When Conditions Rule.

"Do you swear or affirm?" asked the clerk.

"It depends entirely upon the provocation," replied the witness.—Philadelphia North American.

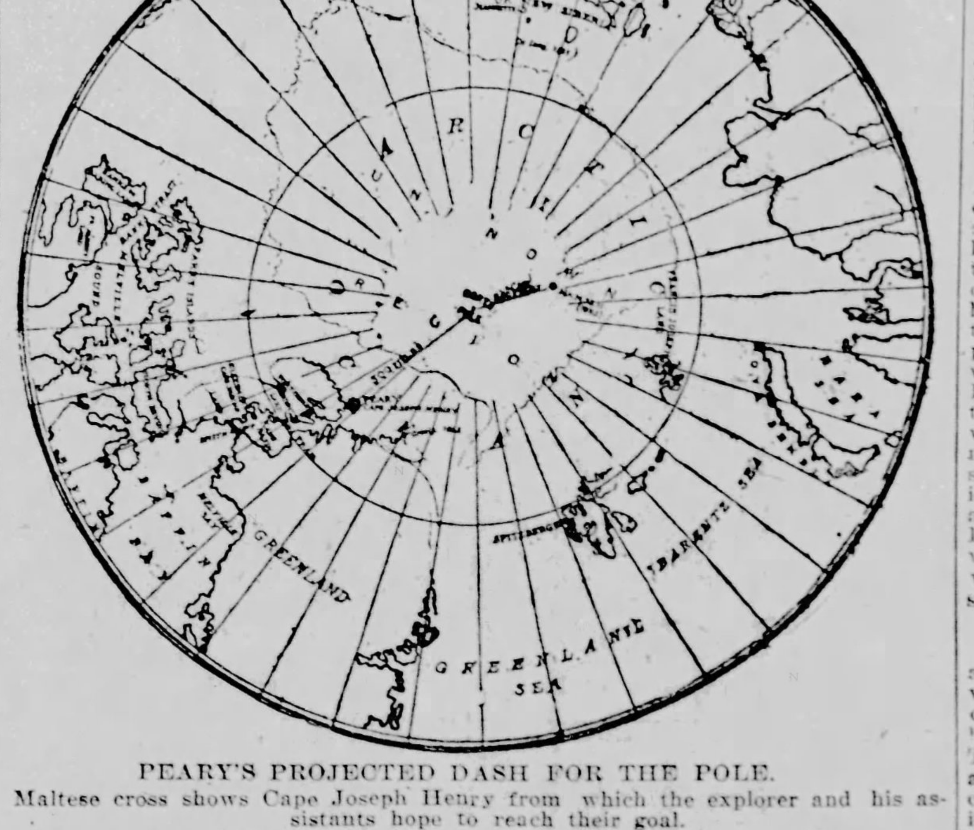
PEARY'S PLAN TO REACH THE POLE.

With the early days of this month Lieutenant Peary, if all has gone well with him since he has severed his connection with civilization last August, by sending his depot ship Windward home, will be organizing his little band of whites and Esquimaux for what his friends believe will be his last daring attempt to reach the North Pole.

The sun returns to gladden the eye of the Greenland wayfarer on February 21, and is followed by a week or two of violent storms, usually succeeded by a period of fine weather.

His intention is to use this period for a land march to Fort Conger, and thence, at Conger by the end of March and be able to advance into the unknown in April.

Much will depend upon the condition of the Eskimo dogs and the number of them available, as last winter a distemper killed off many and left the remainder altogether unfit for the work in hand. Peary will make due allowance for such a contingency as this and an extra trip or two will not disarrange his plans. If he is able to set down his native allies and all the impendimenta of the expedition at Conger by the end of this month he will have done well. Then from among the several families he



PEARY'S PROJECTED DASH FOR THE POLE.
Maltese cross shows Cape Joseph Henry from which the explorer and his assistants hope to reach their goal.

after a rest and organization of his expedition, to push on to Cape Joseph Henry and from that on over the unbroken ice floe of the Polar Basin to the Pole itself, if he can reach there, and if not, to as high a latitude as he can make his way.

From Cape Sabine, which is 23 miles across Smith Sound from Etah, Peary has cleared a post road, by means of crowsbars, dynamite, and hard work, right to Fort Conger, following the coast line. Peary might have remained at Conger all this winter and thus escaped all the hardships incident to a winter march over such a stretch, but by falling back to Etah he was able to assume the personal direction of the preliminary work among the natives. He had several tons of supplies landed from the Windward and Diana last season, and they killed 109 walruses for him before they left for home.

All these stores Peary intends to carry across the Sound this month on the ice and then convey them up to Conger stage by stage. As a provision against possible disaster, and to be a last resort in case of extremity, he has provided caches of stores already at Capes Sabine, Durville, Napoleon, Fraser, Shaw and Lawrence, the most prominent headlands along the route. At Fort Conger, too, he has three tons of stores, besides the remainder of the Greely outfit, and he has also a boat there and one at Durville.

These caches will not be disturbed by Peary if he can avoid doing so. He will depend for the sustenance of himself and party, as well as the Eskimo colony which accompanies him, upon the stores they bring and upon the musk ox they can secure along the route. That these are fairly plentiful is instanced by the fact that last winter Peary and those with him secured 28. If the weather favors him Peary should have all his supplies stored will select ten or twelve whose hearts are strong, sturdy workmen, dog drivers and traveling experts, and with these and all the available dogs he will push on to Cape Joseph Henry, at the northern extremity of land, so far as is known, in that section of the Polar circle, where he will establish an advance basis, set up camps for the women and children and store up supplies for their use and that of the selected party who will make up the personnel of the Pole attacking expedition.

These will consist of Peary and his two assistants, Dederick and Henson, and ten picked natives, each man driving a team of eight to twelve dogs, the sledges being laden with stores for 50 to 55 days. The trip will be somewhat like that of Nansen and Johannsen, the principle underlying it—that of reaching the Pole by sledge travel—being the same, though the Norwegian's experience has enabled Peary to improve upon their plans.

That improvement is chiefly found in the employment of the Eskimos. They are the best dog drivers in the world and can get almost half as much more work out of the animals as could be obtained by those unfamiliar with them. The advantage, too, is next found in the size of the party. Nansen and his companions met with many difficulties which they could not surmount for lack of physical strength. Being but two they were checkmated frequently where it would be possible for Peary's larger party to make headway, especially as the instinctive ingenuity of the natives would be available in the latter's behalf. In the multitudinous difficulties of a trip over the broken floes, piled with great masses of rafted ice, seamed with giant crevasses, and at times presenting hillocks as difficult of attack as fortifications, the native resources of the Eskimos will be found valuable in the extreme.—New York Herald.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, March 12.—Just three weeks from the day this letter appears in print the Paris Exposition will be a reality. So the French people will have more than one cause for celebrating Easter with greater eclat than usual. On Saturday, April 14, President Emile Loubet and his ministers, with all the ambassadors and foreign representatives in Paris, with about 50,000 invited guests, will officially open with speeches and champagne the gates of the greatest fair ever held.

"Midway" Features.

As the eventful day draws near, showmen with new attractions are seen in great numbers at the headquarters. They come too late, however. All applications are now ruthlessly refused, so that it is at last possible to publish an official list of the Midway features in their entirety. First of all, there are a half dozen panoramas, three of which represent scenes of special interest to the French nation, while the remainder will prove attractive to the cosmopolitan crowd who come from every part of Europe and America. The first three panoramas are "Commandant Marchand's Voyage," painted by M. Castellani, who accompanied the popular French soldier and explorer through Africa to Fashoda. The second is a panorama of Madagascar—a huge circular painting, in which views of the island over which the tricolored flag now dangles are brilliantly depicted, probably with the hope that some young Frenchmen may thus be induced to leave their happy home and mother country to start a colony in this French possession in African waters. The third panorama represents the French Congo.

Among the second trio is the colossal affair on the Champ de Mars called "Around the World," the "Marcorama," or panorama of the sea, and a transatlantic panorama erected by the French line of steamships which connect Havre with New York. This last picture gives a very striking illustration of the two terminal points of the steamship line, as well as an expansive mid-ocean scene.

But, as visitors will not come from all parts of the world to gaze upon panoramas, marvelous as they may be, the astute Parisians have provided numerous other Midway features, such as The Subterranean Mining Exhibition, The Palace of Costume, The Giant Telescope, Old Paris, The Celestial Globe, The Luminous Palace, Andalusia, The Marionettes, The Algerian Village, etc., etc. Most of these Midway features have been described in previous letters, but these six have not been dealt with in detail: 1. The Tableaux Vivants, or Living Pictures; 2. The Aquarium of Paris; 3. The Japanese Wrestlers; 4. The Egyptian Dances; 5. The Moving Stereorama; 6. The Palace of Fetes.

Risque Living Pictures.

The living pictures are lifelike representations of scenes from the poems of Armand Silvestre, certainly one of the most prolific and successful Parisian writers of the last two decades. His style—ah, there's the rub! Plain Anglo-Saxon must hesitate to attempt that which the most accomplished fin de siecle pen fails to do in French. That these living pictures will be naughty goes without saying, but they will be neither vulgar nor commonplace. On the stage of the pretty little theatre, where these scenes will be portrayed, only artistic feminine characters will be seen, though some of them may be very decollete. None of the scandalous scenes which tainted the Paris Exposition of 1889 will be tolerated this summer, for a committee under the vigilant supervision of Senator Berenger, has been appointed to guard the morals of the Third Republic and see that everything is most proper. The Dame with the Phrygian cap will not stand in need of a fan.

In addition to his humorous poems, Armand Silvestre has written others especially for these living pictures. Who are the heroines of his short stories and his verses? He has sung the prowess of the Amazons of Scythia, and the courage of the warrior woman, Semiramis. He has painted in gorgeous colors the courtesans of Corinth and the chaste poetesses of Lesbos, who, in their ecstatic virginity, enchanted the melodious seas. His heroines include the Empresses of the Orient and many noble dames for whom gallant knights entered the tournament with lance and plumes. He has sung the charms of the modern Parisienne with as much sincere enthusiasm as he has extolled those of the divine Beatrice of Dante. These living pictures will be Parisian work of art and the work of art of the Parisian. Enough said!

Fish and Statues.

The Aquarium of Paris is similar to all other aquariums, so far as fish and water are concerned. How could it be otherwise? But it should be remembered that this attraction, like the Tableaux Vivants, is in the hands of two artists, the Guillaume brothers, and, consequently, everything connected with it is artistic. The entire attraction, by the way, is underground. One meets on all sides numerous works of sculpture, the most remarkable of which is a life-sized statue of Amphitrite, the beautiful wife of Neptune, who is portrayed in the midst of a huge tank of water in all her nude splendor. She is surrounded by fish and nude mermaids. The whole composition, with a powerful light playing on the tank, makes a strong picture that is exceedingly risque, but, nevertheless, so truly a work of art that visitors will forgive the dashing and daring manner with which the subject is handled.

The Wrestlers.

The Japanese wrestlers will provide ample entertainment in the "Around the World" building for amateurs in this particular kind of sport. For the past year or two, wrestling has been coming into vogue again in Paris, and the champions of many nations have been afforded ample opportunity of encouragement on the various Parisian cafe concert stages. Some of the best known and strongest men in all Japan have now been imported. During the exposition months some of the champions of other nations will have "bouts" with the Japs, so that some excellent sport may be looked for. After the pitiful exhibition and "put-up-job" made by the French leg-boxer, Charlemont, and the English light-weight fist-boxer, Driscoll, some serious contests are necessary to revive here an interest in boxing and wrestling. Paris was once almost the home of the latter sport, and during the last years of the second empire the heroic "Marselle," whose exploits indicate a strength equal to half a dozen Sandows, proved himself able to throw all comers for twenty consecutive years. Once only did he come near defeat. That was when a masked gentleman in the smartest of evening apparel stepped one day from the crowd and offered to match his strength against the irresistible wrestler. The tussle was witnessed by an elegant crowd of crinolines, but until this day the name of the plucky but unsuccessful society hero has remained a secret. In order to whet the appetites of Parisians, the music halls are giving nightly wrestling matches, in which the Frenchman's "Pons," the Belgium "Constant, the Butcher," the Russian "Pythasinski," and the Turk, "Kara Ahmed," are each victorious in turn. During one of the recent contests, in which the last two named were adversaries, the mimic warfare became serious, one of the contestants getting a smart box on the ears and the other a heavy upward blow on the base of the nose. The contests came near developing into a riot after this breach of rules, but, as there was no legal interference, the sport has shown no sign of disrepute in consequence.

Egyptian Dancers.

The Almai, or girls of Ancient Egypt, who used to earn a livelihood by singing and dancing, will be revived with as much archaeological precision as is possible in the Palace of Dance, on Cours la Reine. The costumes worn by the French danseuses, who will endeavor to give an exact portrayal of the amusement popular in the days of the Pharaohs, are taken from the frescoes, bas reliefs and inscriptions that have been excavated in recent years on the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile. Some of these frescoes date back to the fourteenth century, B. C., to the days of Rameses II.

Rapid Transit Travel.

The stereorama! What does this enigmatical term signify? It is a sort of movable panoramic view of the coasts of Algeria, and, of course, will be found in the Algerian section, in the Trocadero park, overlooking the Seine. It differs from the ordinary panorama in the fact that the huge painted canvases are movable, and, as they are put in motion, the entire foreground, including the real models, etc., which complete the scene, are likewise made to move. Thus the stereorama will picture the port of Algeria by means of a painted canvas, in front of which will be numerous individuals, full-sized boats and other accessories. When the panorama portrays another Mediterranean port, Oran, for instance, not only will the canvases be changed, but all the foreground of Algiers will likewise vanish, and in the place of it will be an entirely new foreground entirely different in character.

Colossal Music Hall.

The Palace of Fetes is another colossal undertaking in connection with the exposition. Unless the attendance at the fair exceeds an average of 300,000 visitors, some of these big concerns will meet with financial disaster. The Palace of Fetes occupies about 100,000 square feet of space, and is said to be the biggest music hall on earth. There is room for 1,500 artists on the stage, so that some very elaborate performances may be given. Among those already announced are a number of extraordinary ballets and fairy-tale spectacular plays. During the exposition period, six performances will be given daily, the general program comprising a combination of regular music hall, circus and vaudeville features. The admission will be two francs (40 cents), and visitors can remain inside from morning till night, if they care to stay that long. There is room in the auditorium for 15,000 spectators, half of which number can be accommodated with seats at one time.

Of all the countries of Europe, France at the present time seems to be the most peaceful. Even in the chamber of deputies, where pandemoniums are as frequent as orderly sessions, the by-word appears to be: "The exposition is on! There are strangers within our gates. We must all keep on our good behavior this summer!" And this same spirit seems to pervade all other circles. All quarrels are by common consent apparently held in abeyance until after the exposition. This ought to be a good market for flags of truce.

Frederic Mayer

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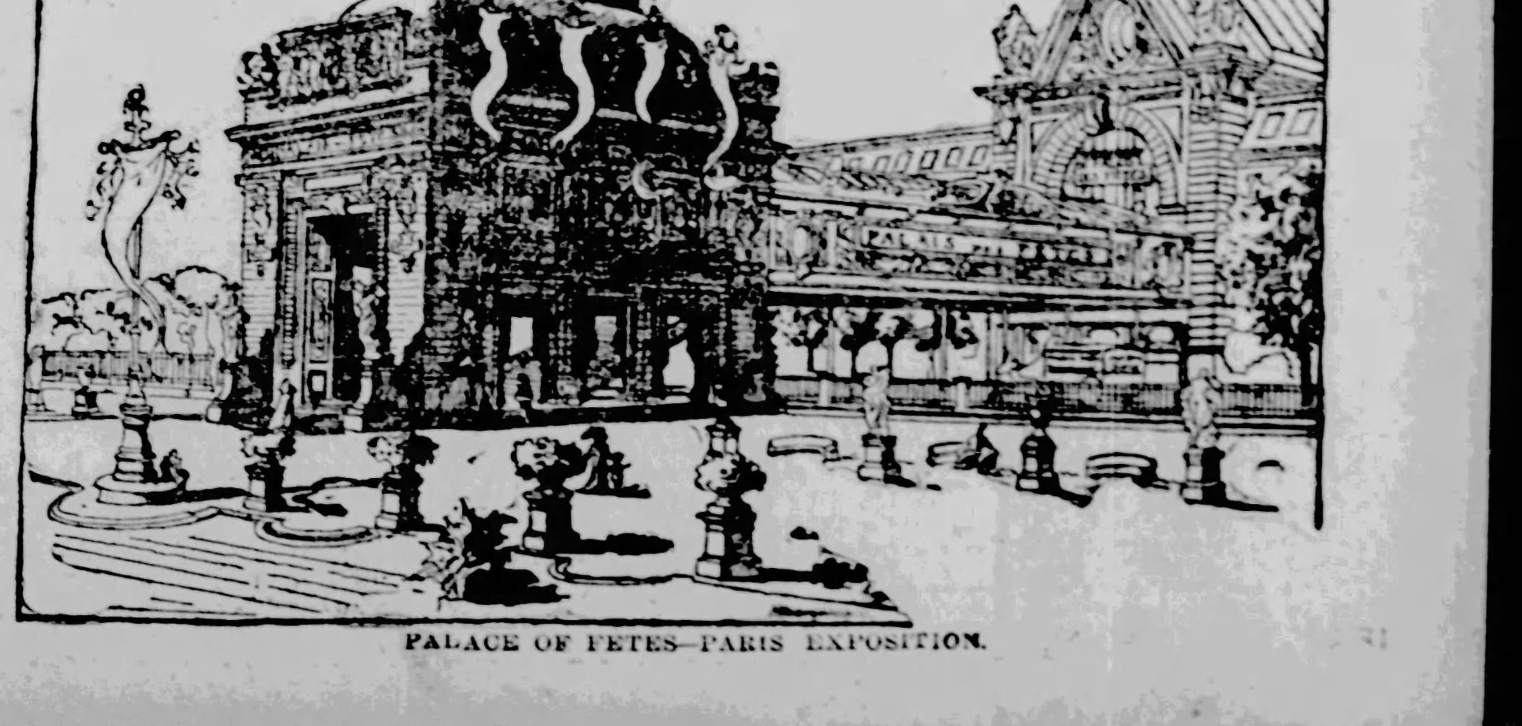
JAPANESE WRESTLERS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



PALACE OF FETES—PARIS EXPOSITION.

A MAN WHO KNEW HUMAN NATURE

A good lawyer learns many lessons in the school of human nature, and thus it was that Lawyer Hackett did not fear to purchase a tract of land which had been "lawed over" for years.

Some of the people wondered why he wanted to get hold of property with such an incubus of uncertainty upon it. Others thought that perhaps he wanted some legal knitting work, and would pitch in red hot to fight that line fence question on his own hook.

That's what the owner of the adjoining land thought. So he braced himself for trouble when he saw Hackett across the fields one day.

Said Hackett: "What's your claim here, anyway, as to this fence?"

"I insist," replied the neighbor, "that your fence is over on my land two feet at one end and one foot at least at the other."

"Well," replied Hacket, "you go ahead just as quick as you can and set your fence over. At the end where you say that I encroach on you two feet set the fence over on my land four feet. At the other end push it on my land two feet."

"I don't care about that," said Hackett. "There's been fight enough over this land. I want you to take enough so you are perfectly satisfied, and then we can get along pleasantly. Go ahead and help yourself."

"But," persisted the neighbor, "that's twice what I claim."

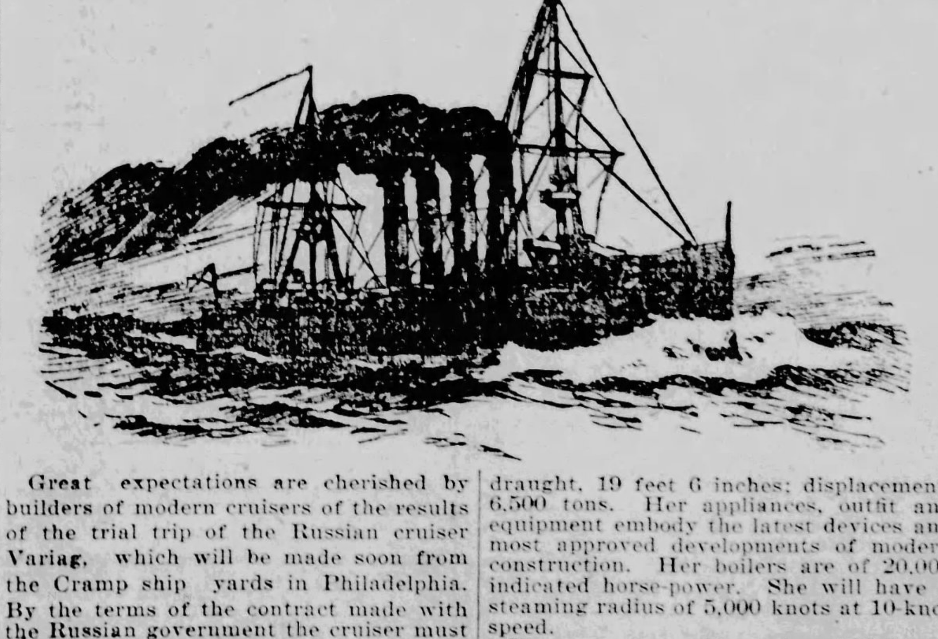
The man paused abashed. He had been ready to commence the old struggle tooth and nail, but this move of the new neighbor stunned him. Yet he wasn't to be outdone in generosity. He looked at Hackett.

"Squire," said he, "that fence ain't going to be moved an inch. I don't want the land. There wan't nothin' in the fight, anyway, but the principle of the thing."—Lewiston Journal.

The Best Natured Set of Men.

The best-natured set of men in the United States can be found in the ranks of that great organization whose members are familiarly known to the public as Shriners.—Albany Times-Union.

THE VARIAG, NEW RUSSIAN CRUISER.



Great expectations are cherished by builders of modern cruisers of the results of the trial trip of the Russian cruiser Variag, which will be made soon from the Cramp ship yards in Philadelphia. By the terms of the contract made with the Russian government the cruiser must show a speed for 12 consecutive hours of 23 knots, and the Cramps are positive that she will fulfill the terms of the contract.

The Variag's chief claim to consideration is her great speed. The principal dimensions of the cruiser are: Length over all, 425 feet 1 inch; length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; beam, 52 feet; draught, 19 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,500 tons. Her appliances, outfit and equipment embody the latest devices and most approved developments of modern construction. Her boilers are of 20,000 indicated horse-power. She will have a steaming radius of 5,000 knots at 10-knot speed.

Her armament will consist of 12 6-inch guns and 12 75-millimetre and six 47-millimetre guns, all of the rapid-fire type. She will be provided with six torpedo tubes, two under and four above water. The guns she will carry have been shipped from Russia, and will be placed in position as soon as they arrive.—New York Herald.

Recent Literature.

Readers, desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Like most of E. W. Hornung's stories his book entitled The Boss of Taroomba is a love tale of wild Australian life, and "The Boss" is a young woman who owns a large sheep ranch, standing at the helm of her own affairs though she has several hired assistants laboring under her directions.

There is a sameness in this writer's stories, but he wastes no words in telling them and events crowd so thick and fast that his characters are kept in constant action until the last page of the book closes their history. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A history of life in a London tenement is I. K. Friedman's latest book to which the appellation, Poor People, is given. The tale is what the name implies being a narrative of the joys and woes—mostly woes—of those unfortunates who hear constantly the baying of the wolf of poverty on their thresholds.

In reality the story is a collection of word photographs of life scenes among the humbler classes in a crowded tenement. There is very little plot and not a superabundance of sentiment, save for the devoted love existing between Ida and her father, Thomas Wilson, who relates the events set forth in the book.

From a literary standpoint the work, which opens with a poem and is closed by an epilogue, is finely written in well chosen language that brings into realistic prominence the chief eccentricities and characteristics of the rather unattractive people about whom the author weaves his story. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Cardinal's Musketeers by M. Imlay Taylor is a story of 17th century, France, when Cardinal Richelieu was at the height of his power. The book opens with a description of a clock maker's house in which Peron, the hero, then a little child, finds shelter. He believes himself to be the son of his protectors but wonders in an innocent way why he is treated with so much respect and consideration and never subjected to any correction for his childish faults.

Who the boy really was, how his fortunes end, and what part is played in his career by the maid upon whom he bestows his affections, makes a fascinating story of love and adventure which is, as well, a striking picture of the times to which it relates. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Captain Dieppe, by Anthony Hope, is among the first volumes of The Short Story Series published by Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.

The tale is about a French soldier of fortune who is presented to the reader just after the failure of one of his "coups" and by his accidental choice of a night's lodging in the Castle of Fiermondi, he meets with many surprising adventures.

The story is ingenious and amusing, and like all of Mr. Hope's conceptions, though relating to modern times, carries with it the glamour of romantic chivalry of the days "when knighthood was in flower."

The Minx, an English novel by Mrs. Mannington Caffyn is a story told in conversations between the characters whose fortunes are developed in the pages of the book. There are two heroes, Jock Hallowes, and James Coates, both of whom proceed to fall in love with Joyce Anstiss—The Minx and the heroine.

How matters are finally brought to a conclusion must be discovered from the story itself, which, by the way, is not intensely interesting. The characters are made to indulge in too much pointless conversation in order to permit the author to introduce a number of epigrams and sharp sayings regarding men, women and things. There is an evident attempt at brilliancy, but it is seldom found in real life that men and women are so diffuse, and deliver themselves of such lengthy sentences freighted with opinions pessimistic and otherwise, upon the science of life. The volume is very poorly put together, and does not shine as a sample of expert book binding. Published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York.

The House of the Wizard, by M. Imlay Taylor, is a charming and very entertaining story of the court and times of Henry VIII. It tells of Mistress Betty Carew's being taken from quiet country surroundings and sent to court, where she became an attendant, first upon Queen Anne Boleyn, and afterward upon Jane Seymour. The story of her life among the greater ones serves to throw side lights not given in the histories, upon the two famous but unhappy women of the household of Henry VIII. The publishers of the book are A. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Last week Charles Francis Adams was the American statesman whose biography was reviewed in The Blade. This week, in this splendid series published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, that of Charles Sumner, claims the attention. It is written by Moorfield Storey, and is a most interesting and sympathetic life-story of a man who was one of the strongest the United States has ever produced.

Mr. Storey tells of his early life and college days during which, the eloquence which afterwards gave him power to sway large audiences, was foreshadowed. He hated mathematics and physics, but was devoted to history, literature and the classics. Because of this dislike of the former studies he never took high rank in his class in college.

The chapters describing his experiences in Europe and the real beginning of his professional life are most interesting, showing what a change was wrought in a few short years. Then came his entrance into public life; his election to the Senate; the part he took in the struggle against the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, including the dastardly assault upon him by Brooks; and many other events in which he took part, thrilling at the time, and thrilling now in their narration even after the lapse of so many years.

The volume is most interesting reading, and a most valuable contribution to the history of one of the most important periods of the nation's life.

Through an unfortunate mistake, in the notice last week of the beautiful little book entitled Indian Story and Song, by Alice Fletcher, the name of the publishing house from which it came, was omitted. The Blade owes the pleasure of its reading to the courtesy of Small, Maynard & Company, Boston.

A Guide to the Operas, by Esther Singleton, is, in its way, a really rare contribution to the books of the past year. It could not have been better named, and yet the name scarcely gives a hint of the wealth contained within its covers. To explain that it offers a description and interpretation of the words and music of the most celebrated operas is only going a step farther without yet giving any adequate notion of what the author has conceived and carried out in the work.

The book is published in New York, by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Anglo-Saxon is at this moment in an enviable position; he holds the center of the stage. He is a large figure, and he fills a great deal of space. No wide political combination dares to set itself afoot in the civilized world without reckoning with him."

These are the opening sentences of a volume entitled Anglo-Saxons and Others, by Aline Gorren. It is, first and foremost, a discussion of what has made the English-speaking people, at the present time, the only ones on earth who are self-confident and feel the "strength momentum of race-solidarity."

The author is certainly a fearless thinker and writer, and gives the reader something to think of. While giving the Anglo-Saxon all of the superiority which belongs to him, the final conclusion is that there is no higher spiritual evolution among the men who speak the language of Milton and Bunyan, than amongst those who speak that of Bossuet and Pascal, of Dante and Savonarola, of Dostoievsky and Tolstoi. The highest moral revelations go to isolated souls, without distinction of time, clime and place."

The volume is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A volume which bears upon its title page the name Charles A. Berry, D. D., this being preceded by a bright, speaking, soulful face, as frontispiece, tells the story of a life of such rare beauty and worth, that one is full of both gladness and sorrow—gladness that such an example has been given for an inspiration to the living; sorrow that death has so soon gathered from the world the outward presence of so pure a spirit.

It is pleasant to read such a record of an inspiring life, and none can do so without being made better. It shows him to be strong and forceful, yet gentle and loving; eager and intense, yet unfailing in patience. There will be many who will read these pages and be led to a new life by such reading.

The volume is published by Cassell and Company, New York.

A little volume containing much useful information relating to scientific methods for the care of the sick, is from the pen of Eveleen Harrison, who entitles her work, Home Nursing. The contents are composed of simple rules and remedies to be used in case of illness, and some general directions regarding the nourishment that should be given are also furnished.

The suggestions are especially for amateur nurses and the author makes it a point that the remedies and nourishment should always be applied subject to the approval of the physician in charge.

Published by The Macmillan Co., New York.

"Man is made partly by heredity, partly by environment; both may be controlled and modified to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. In speaking of farm life, its disadvantages are frequently emphasized, while its possible advantages as an environment for the development of the finest quality of human nature are as often ignored and overlooked." Thus begins Isaac Phillips Roberts in his work entitled The Farmstead. That the professor is an ardent believer in farm life is evident from the further contents of his book, in which minute and comprehensive directions are given for the making of the rural home and the laying-out of the surrounding land. Every detail in any way connected with farm life, from a business and scientific standpoint to the planning and building of the house; its inside arrangement; furnishing and decoration; cleanliness and sanitation; heating and ventilation, is carefully considered.

A discussion of barns, outbuildings, and accessories occupy several chapters while the closing pages are devoted to the fields, fences, orchards, and farm garden. A number of drawings illustrative of the plans and suggestions contained in the text, are scattered throughout the book which is written in such an interesting manner that the practical information it imparts is not only useful but entertaining. The Macmillan Co., New York.

For the use of young readers D. Appleton and Company, New York, have issued in their series of Home Reading Books, Stories of the Great Astronomers, by Edward S. Holden. They are told in an easy conversational way that is sure to interest children, and each chapter is illustrated by figures and embellished with portraits. A great deal of information is conveyed in this way which will be valuable later on, as it will form a good basis for the more scientific study of the subject.

Received.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago: Dollar Atlas of the World.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York: From Capetown to Ladysmith. By G. W. Steevens. $1.25.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

The Boss of Taroomba. By E. W. Hornung. 75 cents; and

Practical Agitation. By John Jay Chapman. $1.25.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Elements of International Law. By George B. Davis. $2.50;

The Northwest Under Three Flags. By Charles Moore. $2.50; and

The Professor. By Charlotte Bronte. $1.75.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:

History of the People of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. $2.50;

Theory and Practice of Taxation. By D. A. Wells. $2.00;

Mirry-Ann: Isle of Man Story. By Norma Lorimer. $1.00; and

Stories of the Great Astronomers. By E. S. Halden. 75 cents.

Diamond Anniversary Volume: Book of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Republican Publishing Company, Hamilton, O.

From Street & Smith, 238 William street, New York:

Would Christ Belong to a Labor Union? By Courtland Myers, D. D. 50 cents.

Stomach Troubles In Spring

Are THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases. In this condition it is only a question of time when you will have a well developed case of dyspepsia, or possibly bilious fever.

Don't you understand what these symptoms—these signals of distress—mean?

They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found only in Hood's Sarsaparilla. We have combined in this medicine the best stomach remedies known to the medical profession, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered. Try it this Spring.

Mrs. Shelly, who writes the following letter, is the wife of Rev. D. H. Shelly, for forty years in the ministry of the United Brethren. By her kindly nature and gentle disposition she has won hundreds of friends, who rejoice in her restoration to health:

"I suffered for years with sour stomach, sometimes called water brash. I could not drink either cold or warm water because it would sour on my stomach. I was bloated and weighed over 200 pounds. My blood did not circulate properly, and if others around me were warm I seemed to be freezing. I had numbness in my right side and arms. The physician advised a thorough course of treatment with a blood medicine in the spring, as at that time my body was covered with scales caused by an affliction of dry eczema. Having commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla I continued taking the second bottle, after which I could sleep well. My digestion began to improve and I fell away in weight. I have little or no trouble from eczema now and my weight is 180 pounds, about normal. My food digests properly and I am not troubled with numbness. I am also able to drink cold water, a privilege which people do not fully appreciate until they are deprived of it. I think a great deal of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it certainly has effected very remarkable results." MRS. D. H. SHELLY, 336 Yoeman Street, Ionia, Mich.

Every druggist sells Hood's Sarsaparilla. But be sure you get Hood's, and not a substitute. Hood's is Peculiar to Itself.

THE DOCTOR'S VISIT.

The way women will jump at conclusions and state supposition as fact is enough to drive a man crazy. The other night, when Mr. Brown went home to dinner, his wife said:

"Oh, John, I am so worried about the Smiths."

"What's the matter with them?" said Brown; the Smiths lived across the street.

"Why, the doctor's buggy has been there all day, and now there's another buggy there, so they must be having a consultation. And Johnny ran out about 5 o'clock to the drug store and came back soon."

"But who's sick?" said Brown.

"Mrs. Smith is sick, of course, and Mr. Smith came home from the office in a great hurry just now. Oh, John, won't you go over to inquire, and ask if there is anything we can do?"

"Yes, I will; I'll go right away." And he did, but when he came back he was in an awful temper.

"The next time, Mrs. Brown, that you make such a fool of me, I'll know it."

"Why, John, what in the world do you mean? How is Mrs. Smith?"

"Nothing the matter with her," growled Brown. "I went there and when Smith came to the door I tiptoed into the house like an idiot, and asked if there was anything I could do. Smith began to laugh.

"'Do for what?' he said.

"'For your wife,' said I, like a fool, 'I hear she is very ill.'

"'She's all right,' said he.

"'And the doctors' buggies,' I began.

"'Oh, those buggies belong to the men who are putting in our new refrigerator.'" Brown glared at Mrs. Brown, who turned red. "So you didn't see the doctors?"

"Well, I saw the buggies, and I supposed of course——"

"But you said they were doctors—and you said Mrs. Smith was sick."

"Well, I supposed, of course——"

Brown slammed the door and went out.—St. Paul Globe.

A Casuist Foiled.

The Bird in the Hand assumed his most winning aspect and addressed the Bird in the Bush.

"It is conceded," said he, "that my position renders me worth twice as much as you are, but I will trade places with you, even up, asking nothing to boot!"

But the Bird in the Bush thought he could detect something of disingeniusness in this seemingly magnanimous offer, and flew away.—Detroit Journal.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

RUSSIA'S SLOW MARCH TO INDIA

Importance of Herat—The Late Persian Concession to Russia.

The history of Central Asia for the last century has been nothing more than a record of Russian advance toward the Indian frontier, of which Herat is the key, says the New York Herald. The title of the "Key to India" has long been another name for Herat. Herat, the "Gate of India," and "Pearl of Khorassan," is one of the oldest cities in the world, and has at times been the most populous. Such is the vital importance of its position that it has been 50 times attacked and levelled to the ground, each time rising again from its ruins. Lying on the Perso-Afghan frontier, it has never ceased to be a bone of contention between these coterminous states, and if, despite its geographical dependence on Persia, it now belongs to the ameer of Cabul its Persian speaking inhabitants have to thank England, which has twice interfered and compelled the shah either to raise the siege or surrender the prize. Situated about 2,600 feet above sea level, Herat occupies the center of a productive plain traversed east and west by the Heri-rud, and skirted on both sides by hills.

It is 400 years since the Russians took their first step across the Ural mountains, marking the primary advance into Asia. Ivan III had succeeded in laying

MAP SHOWING POSITION OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY IN RELATION TO INDIA.

the foundations not only of the Russian empire, but of its extension. His grandson, Ivan the Terrible, first to assume the title czar, made many an alliance with eastern governments, and in his time the first expedition of Russia into Central Asia was undertaken by the Cossack tribes under their famous chief, Yernak. This was really the beginning of Siberia as a Russian possession.

Peter the Great was an expansionist, first and foremost, and, his imagination stirred by the wonderful stories which had reached him of the mineral wealth of the far east, sent an expedition to occupy Khiva and get some of the gold which he was informed could be picked up along the river Oxus. The result of this expedition was not much gold, but the founding of the first fort of what is now the New Siberian line, completed in 1752. It was the enterprising Peter who found a footing on the Caspian sea, and cast an envious eye upon the trade of India by way of Persia. The great czar regarded Astarbad on the Caspian sea, which Russia had acquired in 1722, as the base of this Indian enterprise.

When the Crimea was annexed in 1775 thousands of the Tartars were slaughtered, and 25 years later Georgia, which had been the bone of contention between Persia and Russia, was formally annexed by the czar. In 1801 Paul was so delighted with Napoleon's ideas of world conquest that he agreed with him upon a joint invasion of India. The arrangements had all been made and the army of Cossacks had been started, when the czar died, and his successor, Alexander I, abandoned the project, although he continued his struggle for the extension of the dominion in Central Asia, but with little decisive result.

Five years later an English statesman, Sir Harford Jones, was the first to recognize the danger which threatened the British possessions in India on account of the growing advance of Russia. At this time Persia had formed a peculiar treaty with Great Britain, by which the English agreed to aid the shah if he were attacked by any European power, but Great Britain refused to act with him in case he took the initiative. All, therefore, that Russia had to do, was to provoke the Persians to declare war, which they promptly did, and Great Britain, refusing to aid her, Persia had to surrender many provinces to Russia. From that day to this Russian diplomacy has been bent upon destroying British influence at Teheran, and stirring up Persia to attack Afghanistan.

The well defined policy of Russia in her expansion has been to plant a series of forts as each province was annexed. In this way line after line of defences had been erected. Into these forts Russia put thousands of Cossacks, who serve not only as soldiers, but as farmers, cultivating the district around the fort. In this way, Russia not only dominates her new provinces by her military occupation, but she also develops them agriculturally.

At last the British government woke up and bethought themselves of the formation of a "buffer state," or neutral zone, between Russia and India. In 1873 an agreement was signed, fixing more or less loosely the northern boundary of Afghanistan. The frontiers on the northeast and northwest were so described by Russia as to make it easy for her to later seize and occupy Merv and a large piece of the adjacent territory.

Availing himself of the war between Servia and Turkey, in 1876, the czar brought his troops over the Turkish frontier in the following year, under the pretense of sheltering the oppressed Christians in the Turkish possessions, invading Armenia with his troops and gaining possession of all the Armenian fortresses in 1878.

Great Britain had at last succeeded in establishing a certain ascendency over Afghanistan, having a British resident at Kabul under the treaty of Gandamak. Under this agreement certain valleys were assigned to the British government, which obtained complete control over the Khyber and Michan passes. The ameer agreed to conduct all negotiations with foreign governments through the authorities in British India.

But now Russia saw another opportunity for making one more step toward India. She obtained a footing in the Akhal country, persisting until she had conquered the Turkomans of Akhal and Merv, and had garrisons only a short distance from Herat.

The railroad had been Russia's most important engine for securing herself in the possession of her new territory, and she has now extended her lines of railway as far as Kushk, only 70 miles from Herat.

Behind this last spur lies a whole system of railroads, either actually built or in process of construction, by which, at a moment's warning, Russia can gather a tremendous army in a few hours, and throw thousands of Cossacks across the Afghan or Chinese frontier.

It is an open secret that the power of the czar is greater in Persia than is that of the shah. The entire country of Iran is surveyed for a network of Russian railways, some of which are now being built, so that St. Petersburg and Teheran will soon be connected by them. Another project of railroad construction now planned by Russia is to branch off when within a few miles of Herat, run a railway to Kandahar and then through Beloochistan.

All that the impoverished shah of Persia asks for this port on the Persian gulf is two million and a half pounds, with which to repay the loan made by England in 1892, under which Great Britain has continued to control the Persia gulf and Faristan ports. This amount will not, it is believed, prevent the czar from obtaining his tremendously important advantage.

RUSSIAN OUTPOST IN AFGHANISTAN.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses — positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

The Reformer and the Smoker.

A soiled but impulsive reformer once bore down upon a hardened smoker.

"You are the slave to tobacco," he said with more sternness than originality.

"Quite so," said the smoker, with commendable patience. "In the same way you are the slave, for instance, of food and soap and——"

"Nothing of the kind," interrupted the reformer, with a wave of his dingy hand. "You have no right to say that."

"All right," said the smoker, succumbing to that tired feeling. "I take back what I said about the soap."

PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Price 50 Cents a Box.

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Purify the blood and tone the system.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia

The Pen in the Hand is worth two in the Mind.

If you have "a good mind to write to Dr. Pierce" take pen in hand and begin. Then you'll avoid the experience of Mrs. M. P. Davis, of Honaker, Russell Co., Va. She writes:

"For seven years I was confined to bed most of the time. I had ulceration of internal organs and female weakness. I had four doctors and they said I could not be cured.........After the doctors said I could not be cured I wrote to Doctor Pierce for advice.........I followed the advice he gave.........I feel better than I ever did. My friends say I do not look like the same woman. *I am sorry I did not take Dr. Pierce's medicine when I first began to have poor health.* I could have saved what I paid to humbugs."

No one ever regretted writing to Dr. Pierce for advice. Many have regretted not writing sooner.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*, and so obtain the opinion and advice of a specialist in diseases peculiar to women. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth. Address as above.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 2, APRIL 8, 1900.

Precepts and Promises.

Matt. 7:1-14.

Read Matt. 6:19 to 7:29. Compare Luke 6:37-49. Memory verses: 7, 8, 13, 14.

Golden Text: Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7:12.

1. Judge not, that ye be not judged.

2. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

3 And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?

4. Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye?

5. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

6. Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

7. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:

8. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

9. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give a stone?

10. Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

11. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?

12. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

13. Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

14. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

Let me cast out the mote of thine eye! (V. 4). Of course, there have to be critics in human society, just as there have to be fly-papers and rat traps in houses. But sharpening the eye to look abroad blunts it for looking at home. The "watch" on the masthead sees other vessels, but not his own. Do not be a critic unless you are called to it by some spiritual necessity, and even then you will need to pray twice as often and as hard as any other person in the world.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs (V. 6). There was an icy place in front of my neighbor's house a cold day last winter, on which nine people out of every ten slipped. This verse is like that icy spot. People think it justifies their belief that they are too good to waste themselves on common folks. "My sweet life is too precious to be wasted on fever patients, or thrown away on battle fields. Let some one else, who is cross-eyed, or club footed, or can not write poetry, be sacrificed for the riffraff. I am a pearl, and ought to be kept in a fine casket, except when the rich and elegant ask to see me." For shame! I once saw Henry Drummond, after having lectured for an hour, stand patiently while his dinner cooled, listening to the trifling story of an old farmer's spiritual doubts. He tried as hard to help him as he ever did to enlighten the mind of an earl! Jesus was just as willing to give his strength and wisdom to Zaccheus the publican as to Nicodemus the rabbi.

Ask, and it shall be given you (v. 7). Yes, but we often have to "ask" with an ax, or a plow, or a hammer, and even with bleeding hands. Sometimes we have to "seek" in driving snow, or blinding storm, or pitchy darkness. Prayer is not simply and only petition, but action; not merely desire, but sometimes desperate toil. It is by asking and kissing, it is by begging and patting his father's cheek, that little Bill winds his way into the heart that some people think so tightly closed. It is by praying and plowing, asking to be saved from shipwreck and holding fast to the helm, that the farmer gets what he wants from the soil, and the sailor from the sea. It is the two things together, and not either one alone, that God loves and rewards. For in reality they are both one.

If ye then, being evil (v. 11). All the love and generosity and bountifulness of a father's or a mother's heart comes from God as surely as all the luster and glory of a diamond or a dew-drop come from the sun. If they are kind, it is only because God is kind. If you trust them, that is the reason for trusting him who made them. But do not forget that love sometimes reveals itself by withholding as well as by bestowing. The eagle shows her love as much by not giving her young ones a fresh rabbit every hour or two as by giving it. Perhaps more! Perhaps I would rather give my boy ten dollars than see him get down into a ditch and dig it out. But I should show my love more by letting him earn it for himself. Charles Frederick Goss, in S. S. Times.

EVEN IF TRUE.

Mr. G— was a lawyer, whose chief practice had been in the winding up of bankrupt estates. He was also a local politician, supporting the opposition to the government candidate in his district, and he happened to be sitting in the audience at an election meeting which that candidate addressed.

"As for our friend, Mr. G—," the speaker said, "that commercial undertaker of the district—"

The crowd interrupted with appreciative laughter, and Mr. G— rose in the hall. "My friends," he said, "if I'm the commercial undertaker of this district, it's the government policy that furnishes me with the corpses."

AN EXTEMPORE PIANIST.

"Can you tell me, professor," asked Grigsby, "what an 'extempore pianist' is? I see that the performances of such a pianist are advertised."

"Certainly," said the professor; ex, out of; tempo, time; an extempore pianist is one that plays out of time."—Tit-Bits.

GOOD WATER FROM TREES

Why Some Woodmen in the South Always Carry an Augur.

In many sections of the forest lands of the South during the dry seasons a man may walk for miles without finding a stream of water or a spring by which to quench his thirst. If, however, he is an experienced hunter and woodsman, he will not have to drink water from the stagnant pools in order to keep life in his body.

Queer as it may seem, an experienced man can hunt for days through such dry tracts and yet experience no inconvenience on account of the lack of water. Nature has provided a means which is only known to the initiated. Every old huntsman carries with him, when going on a long hunt, a small augur, by which he can secure a refreshing drink and water to cook with at any moment.

A cottonwood tree or a willow is the well which the wily huntsman taps. He examines each tree until he finds one that has what a woodsman calls a "vein." It is simply an attenuated protuberance. By boring into this "vein" a stream of clear water will flow out. It is not sap, but clear, pure water. The huntsmen say that the water is better than the average to be had from many wells. There is no sweetish taste about it, but it has a strong flavor of sulphur, and is slightly carbonated.

The reason for this phenomenon can not easily be explained, but that a supply of water can be contained in a tree is not so surprising. The fact of its flowing is the wonderful feature showing that it must be under pressure or in other words, that there is more at the source of the supply. When it is considered that the trees furnish the water in the dry season, and that the ground is literally baked it is the more remarkable, especially when the roots of the trees do not extend to any great depth into the ground.

Owing to the fact that water can be obtained by tapping cottonwood and willow trees, very peculiar testimony was recently heard in a case in the federal court here. About twenty years ago, at a certain point on the Mississippi River, one of the islands which was formed by the channel forking and surrounding a large tract of land was deserted by the stream on the Tennessee side. Years afterward this land was claimed by the man who owned property in Tennessee adjoining the former island. His claim was that the island had been washed away and that the present land was formed by accretion.

The former owner, to prove that the land had not been washed away, sawed off the top of the cottonwood stump that was on the island and showed that it contained fifty-six circles, or rings, beginning at the heart. His statement was that a ring was formed in the tree every year, hence the tree was a sapling fifty-five years ago, and was consequently growing there thirty-six years before the island became a part of Tennessee.

In order to prove that a ring was formed every year he testified that while hunting, about twenty miles from that place, in 1865, he had tapped a cottonwood tree for water, and had put a plug in the hole afterward to keep the water from wasting. His theory was that the tree, in its growth, would have covered up the plug and that the number of rings from this plug to the bark of the tree would be, in the year 1899, thirty-four, showing that a ring had been formed for every one of the thirty-four years it had been imbedded in the wood.

The tree was found and sawed up. The plug was discovered and was distant from the outside of the tree exactly thirty-four rings.

Although such testimony would not be doubted by a woodsman, it was not received as evidence by the court.—Memphis Scimitar.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MAXIM'S DEADLY "POM-POM" SHELL

General Roberts in his bombardment of Commandant Cronje's position near Paardeberg used a new Maxim gun from which was fired a newly invented shell which was at once christened "Pom-Pom" by the soldiers because of the peculiar noise made by its explosion. The "Pom-Pom" gun is manufactured by the Maxim Company. It has a bore of 1½ inches and can fire automatically no less than 250 of the deadly shells per minute over a range of three miles. The projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun traverses space at the rate of 1,800 feet per second. The "Pom-Pom" shell itself is an added terror of modern warfare. The illustration presents the actual size of the missile. In its flight through the air this shell produces a tearing, shrieking sound, which is described as simply terrifying. When the shell strikes it bursts into twenty fragments, and the slightest concussion is sufficient to explode it. Its weight, when loaded, is about one pound. Three of the "Pom-Pom" guns reached Lord Roberts just before the surrender of Cronje, and the shells poured into his camp by the hundred, had a most disconcerting effect on the Boers, hidden though they were in their burrows along the banks of the river. Another nickname bestowed upon the new Maxim and its shell by the humorous among the soldiers of Lord Roberts is the "bloomin' door-knocker."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE POM-POM SHELL.

Duty and Habit.

The Cop—If I did me juty I'd run you in.

The Protesting Citizen—Oh, don't go out of your way on my account.—Philadelphia North American.

A Big Drop in Bicycles.

A happy surprise is in store for all bicycle riders, for several makers of well-known high grade bicycles, as well as some makers of cheaper grades, have placed their entire output in the hands of one house, to be sold direct to the riders everywhere at the lowest prices ever known. For special prices, that will be lower than bicycles were ever before advertised or sold at, and for a free trial and pay after received offer, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago Illinois.

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"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention Blade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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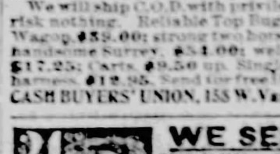

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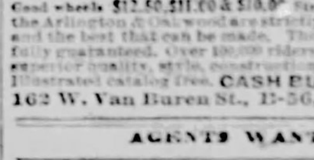

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A GENTLEMAN FROM OHIO.

Among new members of the House of Representatives who have already attracted attention is Joseph J. Gill, who carried the Sixteenth district of Ohio by one of the largest majorities ever given in that part of the Buckeye State. Tall—standing 6 feet 3 inches—and commanding, Mr. Gill is one of the handsomest men in Congress. His home is in Steubenville, the birthplace of Edwin M. Stanton, where he is head of one of the largest chimney manufactories in the world, employing about 2,000 men; a member of the bar, and proprietor of one of the best-known papers in Eastern Ohio.—Washington Post.

BONUSES FOR EMPLOYES.

The Market Street Railway Company, of San Francisco, has decided to give a special bonus for the faithful services of its employes. The men who have been with the company for five years receive one cent per hour, for ten years two cents, for fifteen years three cents, and for twenty years four cents per hour.—Street Railway Review.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

"Post Haste."

"What is the origin of the phrase post haste?"—W. O. F., Seligman, Mo.

The word "post" was first applied to the rapid transmission of intelligence, or letters, etc., and finally of traveling, by means of relays of messengers or vehicles. From this comes our words postoffice, postage, etc. As a means of rapid traveling, it was in extensive use before the advent of railways, and was the quickest mode of getting from one point to another. Every few miles along the main roads leading to London, for instance, there were inns, which were called post houses, where post horses were kept. If urgent business required it the traveler started in a two-horse vehicle called a post-chaise, driven by a post-boy. The horses were put to the top of their speed until they reached the next post-house. There fresh horses were put in, and so on, horses being changed at every post-house until the journey was ended. As this was the quickest mode of traveling, "post haste" was used for great rapidity in making a journey, and hence of doing anything.

Production of Gold.

"In your answer to C. M. W., Anderson, Mich., you say: 'The great decline in the price of silver for the past thirty years has been simply because of the increased production.' Has the increased or decreased production of gold bullion (whichever it may have been) in the last thirty years had any effect on the value of the bullion? And should it happen that there would be taken out of our mines in Alaska and other countries this year more gold bullion by twenty times than any preceding year of the world's history, ought it not to take more than 25.8 grains of standard gold to make a dollar?"—J. W. T., Benbow, Mo.

The production of gold has varied much less than that of silver. In the period named the production of gold in the world has only varied between $130,-650,000 and $287,428,000. The most of the increase has been within the past ten years, and this has been absorbed by the accumulation of stocks of gold by Russia and other countries which have adopted the gold standard. That is, the increase in the volume of gold has simply kept pace with the increase in demand. There is no probability that the conditions will change so as to make any appreciable change in the absolute value of gold. There is no possibility of the output of gold doubling in one year, so there is no use speculating on the effect were 20 times the amount mined in one year.

Your last question shows you have failed to realize that the dollar is simply the value of 25.8 grains of standard gold. That value is the market value of the bullion. If gold would fall to half its present value, the dollar would lose half its value, and vice versa.

Silver Is in Circulation.

"I see that there is $400,000,000 in silver dollars now stored in the treasury vaults. Could not this money be gotten out among the people in some way?"—L. C. H., Sherwood, O.

On January 1, 1900, there were 476,201,341 silver dollars. Of these, 413,322,656 were in the treasury. About 60,000,000 of them are in circulation, and all the efforts of the government, since 1878, have not been able to increase this amount. The coin is bulky, and people prefer paper.

But these 413 millions and over in the treasury are nearly all actually in circulation. On that date—January 1 last—there were but 10,740,478 silver dollars in the general fund of the treasury, available to be used for government expenses. And there were 401,464,504 silver dollars held in the treasury to redeem an equal amount of silver certificates, all of which are in the hands of the people.

The Bland act of February 28, 1878—so called because introduced by Bland, of Missouri, a Democratic free silver leader—provides that any holder of silver dollars may deposit them with the treasurer of the United States, and receive in their stead silver certificates. And that law then says: "The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand."

Now, there are $401,464,504 in silver certificates in circulation. They are of different denominations, but they all read the same, except as to the denomination. The dollar certificate says: "This certifies there has been deposited in the treasury of the United States of America one silver dollar, payable to the bearer on demand." And the law, as quoted above, requires those silver dollars to be kept in the treasury to redeem the silver certificates on demand.

Hence, over 400,000,000 of silver dollars stacked up in the treasury are in actual circulation in the form of paper. It seems strange that, after the years of discussion and explanation of the silver question, any one should not understand clearly this fact, which has been a law for twenty-two years.

Liberia.

A. H. C., Quinton, Va.: The United States minister to Liberia is Owen L. W. Smith, at Monrovia, the capital. Liberia has no minister to the United States. It is probably not able to maintain the expense. It has six consuls or vice-consuls at different cities. The consul at Washington is H. M. Turner. United States ministers have to rent and furnish their residences at their own expense.

Col. Wm. Prescott.

"Please inform me what became of Colonel William Prescott, who led the Continental troops at the battle of Bunker Hill. I never see his name spoken of after that battle in my history."—J. S. W., Holly Grove, W. Va.

If you would think a moment, you would realize that a school history of the United States can be but the merest outline, and that of only important events. Col. Wm. Prescott was born in Groton, Mass., February 20, 1726; died at Pepperell, Mass., in 1795. He inherited a large estate from his father. In 1755 he served as captain in the provincial army against Nova Scotia. In 1774 he was appointed captain of a company of minute men, with whom he marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775, to oppose the British. The latter had retreated before he arrived. He then proceeded to Cambridge, and joined the army there. He was in command of the troops at Bunker Hill, where his bravery was fully recognized. Early in 1777 he resigned and went home, but that fall he joined the army under Gates, and was present at Saratoga. He then returned home, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature for several years.

Dreyfus.

"What has become of Capt. Dreyfus?"—R. V., Parkerville, Kan.

His sentence included that he should remain under surveillance for three years. He went to the south of France with his family, for the sake of the mild climate, his health being shattered. He is there yet, and will probably remain there for the full three years.

West Point and Annapolis.

"What are required qualifications for entrance to the naval academy at Annapolis?"—O. P., West Mansfield, O.

Refer to the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of February 8, 1900. It gives qualifications for both West Point and Annapolis.

The Canal Treaty.

"Why does the United States have to negotiate a treaty with the government of Great Britain before they can build the Nicaragua canal? Does Great Britain own any territory bordering the route of the proposed canal, and if so please give name of the territory?"—W. O. W., Marionville, Mo.

Turn to the second page of Weekly Blade of February 22, 3d column, article headed, "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," wherein you will find interesting historical facts regarding its adoption, and also that it provides "that the governments of the United States and Great Britain agree that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said (Nicaragua) ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica or the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America."

That treaty still stands, until abrogated or replaced by another treaty, and that is the reason we can not build a canal there without Great Britain's agreement thereto, to be our exclusive possession.

The Reconcentrados.

J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.: No statements are made as to the number dying in any given period among the reconcentrados who were the victims of the inhuman Weyler. When he was replaced, just before the war, the order of concentration was rescinded. The investigations made since the war closed lead to the conclusion that between 200,000 and 250,000 persons perished as a result of Weyler's policy.

Cincinnati.

"In what year and by whom was Cincinnati settled?"—B. W. M., Kansas.

The beautiful country between the Great and the Little Miami rivers was so infested by Indians that the whites avoided it. In the summer of 1786, Major Benjamin Stites, a trader from New Jersey, was in the country back of Maysville, Kentucky. He headed a party in pursuit of some Indians who had stolen some horses. They followed them up as far as Xenia, Ohio. Charmed by the beauty of the country, he hurried back to New Jersey, and told of it to Judge John Cleves Symmes, of Trenton, a member of Congress and a man of great influence. The result was the organization of a company of 24 gentlemen, as proprietors of a proposed purchase. Among them were Gen. Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Dr. Witherspoon, Symmes and Stites. Symmes petitioned Congress, in August, 1787, for a grant of land, and made arrangements with Stites to sell him 10,000 acres of the best. Stites, with a party of 18 or 20, landed, on Nov. 18, 1788, and laid out the village of Columbia, five miles from the center of Cincinnati, and now part of that city.

In the winter of 1787-88, Matthias Denman, of Springfield, New Jersey, bought of Symmes 740 acres, now but a small part of Cincinnati. He laid out a town opposite the mouth of the Licking river, and established a ferry. The old Indian war-path from Detroit to Kentucky here crossed the Ohio. The town was laid out by John Filson, who gave it the name of "Losantiville," a hybrid of the Latin, "os," mouth, the Greek "anti," opposite, and the French "ville," city—that is, "the city opposite the mouth" of the Licking river. In 1790, Gen. St. Clair changed its name to Cincinnati.

We do not find the name of Avery among the thirty original settlers of Cincinnati.

"Blood."

"Is there any difference in the composition of the blood of a thoroughbred animal and a scrub? Or, is the blood of the thoroughbred animal really richer in composition than the blood of the scrub?"—D. D. H., Monarch, Ill.

So far as any chemical test is concerned, no difference can be found between the blood of a thoroughbred animal and that of a scrub. The well-nourished animal will be found to have a greater quantity of material for building up the body, while the one poor in condition will contain less. But this is purely a matter of food, not of breeding. The old and erroneous idea that there is a radical difference in the quality of the blood itself is perpetuated in the phrase, "blooded stock." The difference is not in the composition of the blood, but in inherited qualities. Any breed of fine stock will deteriorate, and revert to the original ancestral type, if allowed to run wild, without care.

The Hapsburgs.

"Explain 'Hapsburg,' as used in German history."—A. B., Bowling Green, O.

The word Hapsburg is believed to be derived from Habichtsburg, meaning "hawk's castle." There is a ruined castle of Hapsburg, in Switzerland, near Prugg, canton of Aargau, built early in the eleventh century, which has given its name to the imperial house of Austria. The first count of Hapsburg was Werner II, a nephew of Werner, bishop of Strasburg, who is said to be a descendant of Ethico I, duke of Alemannia, in the seventh century.

We cannot answer questions concerning games.

Chicago Drainage Canal.

W. C. K., Auburn, N. Y.: The Chicago drainage canal was opened in December. It has been in process of construction for ten years, and it has cost $33,000,000. In all respects, except length, it is the greatest canal in the world. Its width at the bottom is 202 feet, and at the surface water line is 306 feet. In the parts cut through solid rock the width is 160 feet at top and bottom. The width of the great Manchester canal—35½ miles long—is only 120 feet at the bottom and 172 at the water line. The Suez canal—100 miles long—is 72 feet wide at the bottom and 190 at the top. The Panama canal canal—45 miles long as projected—is 72 feet wide at the bottom and 164 at the top. The length of the Chicago canal from the point where it leaves the Chicago river to its connection with the Illinois river at Lockport, above Joliet, is 28½ miles. But it is only fair to say that the depth is only 22 feet, while Manchester canal is 26 feet deep, the Suez 26.24 and the Panama 27.28. It is distinctly a sewage project, and it is built to turn the sewage of the city, and especially the foul current of the Chicago river, away from the lake southward. This is feasible because the rim of the basin of the great lakes is very low at Chicago; so low that a cutting of 22 feet will turn the water of Lake Michigan southward, reversing the flow in the Chicago river, and bringing a great stream of pure water from the lake into the drainage canal. From Chicago to Joliet the country is a level prairie, and the southward flow of the canal is in a moderate current; but at that point there comes a drop of about 40 feet over limestone ledges. The canal is simply a great sanitary project—a device for diverting the sewage of Chicago from the harbor and the source of the water supply away into the rivers running southward. But there are curious commercial possibilities in the scheme, some of which may develop. Through the drainage canal a gunboat can steam from Chicago to the Illinois river, go down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, by sea to the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, and, using the St. Lawrence and Welland canals, can make its way back to Chicago by the route of the Great Lakes. It will be necessary, however, for the general government to spend a good deal of money in the improvement of the Illinois river and in constructing locks at Joliet before this new waterway will be available to commerce, and doubts are expressed as to whether it will ever be of any service to the commercial movements of the West. If it were possible to put into government enterprises the same spirit that drives forward private enterprises this question would not remain long a doubtful one. The great river system of the country through the West and South, would soon be improved and developed.

Canada and England.

"Please state the relationship existing between England and Canada. What money is paid yearly by Canada for the support of the British navy? Could Great Britain draft men from Canada for the army or navy without the consent of the Canadian parliament?"—A. J. A., Bradford, Pa.

The relations between Canada and Great Britain are in great part merely formal. So large a measure of liberty has been granted to Canada that she is practically independent. So far as we can ascertain Canada does not pay a cent toward the maintenance of the imperial army and navy. She maintains her own colonial army or organized militia and depends on Great Britain for naval defense. Under the British North American act of 1867, the executive authority is vested in the queen, who is represented by the governor-general appointed by her. But the duties and powers of the governor-general are nominal. The prime minister of the Dominion is the real power.

Under the British North American act the queen is commander of the land and naval militia and of all naval and military forces in the Dominion. Under this power of command the queen can undoubtedly order the militia to assemble under British officers for the defense of the empire, and if necessary a draft could be ordered. The rights of the Dominion parliament in the premises are uncertain. One thing is tolerably certain; a parliament resisting the orders of the commander-in-chief, the queen, would be in rank rebellion against the sovereign authority. So far in the South African affair, the British government has preferred to depend upon the loyalty and good will of Canada for such military aid as was needed for imperial purposes, rather than upon definite orders to the militia. In this way the utmost respect and consideration have been shown. But the imperial government has undoubted authority to order to the colors every militiaman in Canada.

Miscellaneous.

W. A., Downs, Kan.: We have not seen a copy of the poem in years.

H. P. C., Molino, Tenn., asks what state troops were first to enter Richmond under Gen. Weitzel. We do not know. Who can answer?

T. R. S., Coin, Iowa, asks: "How many medals of honor did General Q. A. Gillmore give to his men on Morris Island, S. C., in 1863?" Who can tell us?

E. W., Salem, N. H.: The story of the California girl who slept for many months was not a hoax. She died shortly after the story got into print. She was the victim of an obscure disease of the nerves.

W. L. Q., East Stone Gap, Ga.: In such cases, relationships by marriage are not counted, and blood relationships refer only to the father. This explanation will enable you to easily determine the matter.

J. H. W., Benton Ridge, O.: We have repeatedly stated in the columns of The Blade that President McKinley is a devoted Methodist, and does not drink intoxicants. That expresses our opinion of the story.

C. H., Schoolcraft, Mich.: The attitude of The Blade is the same as it has always been. It is opposed to the liquor traffic in any shape. Surely it is not necessary to keep on announcing that, week after week?

Happy Women

who have been relieved of painful menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are constantly writing grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cured them. It always relieves painful periods and no woman who suffers should be without this knowledge.

Nearly all the Ills of women result from some derangement of the female organism. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine makes women healthy; of this there is overwhelming proof.

Don't experiment. If you suffer get this medicine and get Mrs. Pinkham's free advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

TRANSVAAL SURGEON ON HIS ROUNDS

Sir William MacCormac, the eminent surgeon, who was one of the first of his

calling to volunteer for duty at the front in South Africa, makes his tours of inspection in a jinriksha drawn by a native runner.

THE WIFE OF THE TURKISH MINISTER

Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, has obtained permission to take his harem to Washington, says a dispatch from Brussels to the New York Herald. The Turkish minister to Stockholm, Sheriff Pacha, also took his wife to Sweden; but she was an Egyptian princess, the daughter of Halim Pacha.

The prohibition to Turkish diplomatists to take their wives with them caused some time ago the suicide of Saadullah Pacha, Ottoman ambassador to Vienna for 20 years. He was separated from his wife and children, who remained at Con-

ALI FERROUH BEY,
The Turkish Minister to the United States.

stantinople. Being unable to obtain leave of absence to be present at his daughter's marriage, he committed suicide.

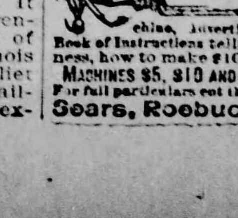
Ali Ferrouh Bey, referring to the dispatch from Brussels, said to a Washington correspondent that he has only one wife.

"Upon the advice of her physician, who thought a sea voyage would benefit her," he continued, "I brought my wife to Washington. She has been in poor health for two years past. She is not now in a condition to receive callers, but when she recovers she will be glad to receive ladies and return their calls when their male relatives and friends are not at home."—Chicago News.

Accounted For.

Askit—Did you read about that Brooklyn man whom the doctors operated upon and found him afflicted with a folding vermiform appendix?

Tellit—No, but it is easily explained. It is a natural result of flat life.—Baltimore American.



$10.00 TO $30.00 AND EXPENSES can be made EVERY DAY with OUR NEW IMPROVED EXHIBITION GRAPHOPHONE TALKING MACHINE OUTFIT. You Can Make Big Money with our Exhibition Outfit. We furnish Talking Machine, Advertising Posters, Admission Tickets and Book of Instructions telling you how to conduct the business, how to make $10.00 to $30.00 every day. **MACHINES $5, $10 AND $12; EXHIBITION OUTFITS, $23.75.** For full particulars cut this notice out and mail to us. Address **Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.**

FREE KIDNEY AND BLADDER ..CURE..

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Hon. R. C. Wood, a leading attorney of Lowell, Ind., cured of Kidney and Bladder disease, writes: I am now 55 years old and have used various kinds of medicines. For the past ten years I have suffered from rheumatism and liver trouble and have also suffered from kidney and bladder trouble for the past five years. I have been treated by all our home physicians and by three different specialists, besides having used various so-called specifics without receiving the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent. I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for the past five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble, and can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers. I feel so grateful to you that I feel I owe it to you to write you this. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am, Respectfully yours,
R. C. WOOD.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that Alkavis completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, of Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative powers in kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood. That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MR. M'SWAT'S BUCKWHEATS

He Volunteers to Get the Breakfast and Finds It Too Much for Him.

The McSwat household was thrown into temporary confusion by the sudden adjournment, sine die, of the kitchen lady, a young woman of great force of character, who had learned of a place where the hours of work were shorter, and the afternoons out longer and more frequent, and had gone to fill it.

"Now, Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat, as they were preparing to retire for the night, "if your headache isn't any better in the morning, don't you hurry about getting up. I can manage the breakfast."

"You!" exclaimed Mrs. McSwat, with the contempt that every experienced housewife feels for the meddlesome masculine being who seeks to thrust himself into the affairs of the domestic cook shop. "You! Why, Billinger, you don't know any more about cooking a breakfast than an old hen!"

"I'll show you," he retorted. "We have buckwheat cakes for breakfast every morning, don't we? Well, you tell me how to manage them, and if I don't turn out as good an article of buckwheat cake as you ever took into your system, I'll eat the griddle. What is the first thing you do?"

"Well, if you are bound to try your hand at it—but you've got to promise me one thing. Will you do exactly what I tell you?"

"Of course I will. What do you take me for?"

"Then the first thing you do after you have got your fire all ready is to prepare the batter. It's in the stone jar on the kitchen table. There's always some left over after breakfast, and it leavens the batter for the next morning. Understand that?"

"Anybody can understand that. Go on."

"Well, I've fixed it for to-morrow morning. All you will have to do will be to thin it, put in a little soda, salt, and New Orleans molasses—"

"What is the molasses for?"

"To make the cakes brown nicely, stupid."

"Don't call names, madam. What else?"

"Have your griddle on the fire. You'll find the greaser in the little saucedish by the batter jar. Don't use too much grease—"

"How do I thin the batter?"

"I hadn't forgotten that. You take a cup of warm water—not hot, remember—stir in a small teaspoonful of soda, about the same quantity of salt, pour it in the batter, stir it slowly a minute or two, add the molasses—that's in a fruit jar in the pantry—and then bake a trial cake. If it lacks anything you can tell what it is from the way it tastes. Can you remember all that?"

"Remember all that!" said McSwat, with crushing disdain. "Do you call that anything to remember?"

"There's one thing more. You'll need the cake-turner. It is in the drawer of the kitchen table. Now do you think you can manage it?"

His only reply was a soft snore.

About 6:30 o'clock the next morning, Mr. Billinger McSwat might have been seen in his great act of getting the breakfast.

He lighted the gas range, hunted up the griddle, put it over the fire, and approached the jar of batter.

Rolling up his sleeves he contemplated it in silence a moment and then began business.

The first thing he did, after hunting up the necessary groceries in the pantry and greasing the griddle, was to fill a teacup with water from the boiler, which, providentially, was still warm, and stir in a heaping tablespoonful of soda.

"I think that's the quantity she prescribed," he said cheerfully. "If it isn't enough, I can put in more."

Then he added a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of New Orleans molasses, and poured the mixture into the batter jar.

He stirred the batter fiercely. It foamed up at once and ran over the top of the jar.

"She mixed up too much of the blame stuff," he muttered, stirring it more vigorously.

By this time the kitchen was filling with smoke.

Concluding that the griddle was hot enough, he hastily lifted the jar, carried it to the stove, and poured a quantity of the batter out on the smoking griddle through the spout on the side of the jar.

There was a tremendous sizzle.

"You bet it's hot enough!" he exclaimed. "Now where's the blooming cake turner?"

He could not find it.

"Never mind," he said. "I've seen mother use a caseknife."

When he had secured a caseknife it appeared to be high time to turn the cake. On the upper side it looked dry and yellowish. But the cake stuck. He sawed the knife under it with desperate haste, however, and finally got it over—in sections—a blackened, frazzled, discouraged semblance of a buckwheat cake.

"I don't believe it needs any cooking on that side," he said, scraping it off the griddle and slapping it on a plate.

"This," he continued, with a ferocious grin, "is the 'trial' cake she was talking about."

He tasted it.

"Ye Gods."

It was all he said.

And then Mr. McSwat took the jar of buckwheat batter, carried it out into the alley, and emptied it into the garbage box.

Five minutes later he appeared at the foot of the stairway running up from the front hall.

"Lobelia," he yelled, "that batter of yours got spoiled last night! I'm going to the meat market for a steak!"—Chicago Tribune.

Advantages.

"Did you all hyah about Mistah Gawge Wash'n't'n?" asked Miss Miami Brown.

"Yas'm," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"He nevah tol' a lie."

"He didn't hafter. He could afford to buy his chickens an' not have to talk over 'em."—Washington Star.

A Mere Father.

"Is that the little darling?" asked young Mr. Newdad, when they brought the little morsel of humanity, swaddled up to its ears in long, creamy white wrappings, for him to inspect. "Let me hold it!"

"Indeed you shall not," they told him.

"Why not?" he demanded. "I'm its father."

"Yes," they said, "and that's all you are. You shan't touch it."—Chicago Tribune.

Aunt Phoebe's Romance. . . .

I am willing to confess that I would have married Gus Waters at a word.

Gus was good looking, with strongly marked features, rather tall and well built.

He had a calm, confident air, and could express himself concisely when he needed to assert authority. He was a good talker, with a fine, coy humor, not putting himself forward to be amusing, but easily holding his own.

Perhaps I was too reserved, or feared to show a decided preference unless it was shown first, though other girls said I threw myself at his head and was greatly chagrined when he devoted himself to Hattie Trude.

One day Robert Carpenter asked me to marry him. He made me almost as con-

"THEN WE'D BETTER GET MARRIED AT ONCE."

fused as himself, and whether I said yes or no I do not now recollect, but he went away smiling, so I concluded he thought himself an accepted lover, and I had a ring which I put away in a box, undecided whether to wear it or give it back.

Robert was impatient to be married, but I was not. He accused me of being cold and of not reciprocating his passion.

One evening we had a quarrel. He accused me of a secret admiration for Mr. Waters and said that I held him off, hoping Gus would come forward as a suitor. He added, as a final rebuke, that Gus and Hattie Trude had been married the day before. He showed me a paper with the marriage notice printed in it.

I do not know what prompted me to write a note of congratulation to Gus and despatch it by my brother Ned. I mentioned having seen the notice in the paper.

Half an hour later I heard Ned coming upstairs. He stopped at my door.

"Did you see Gus?" I asked from within.

"Yes. He's downstairs. He came back with me."

I went down. He said the notice of his being married was a confounded fraud—that Robert must have had it inserted.

"Of course," said he, "when you were engaged to Robert it was for me to make any attempt to win you. I thought you knew your own mind and had decided that I was not the sort of fellow you cared to marry. But this trick gives me a right to speak. Am I too late?"

I told him he was. That if he had cared for me in that way he ought to have come forward long before. Now my word was plighted to Robert.

"All right, little girl. If you think so, I had better go and give him the worst licking he ever had in his life, even though they do send me to jail for it. But you won't care."

"I shall care."

"Then we'd better get married at once—early to-morrow morning. How early can you be ready?"

I ought to have resisted longer, but I didn't. I consented to be ready at any hour that he should name—and I was—and we were married.

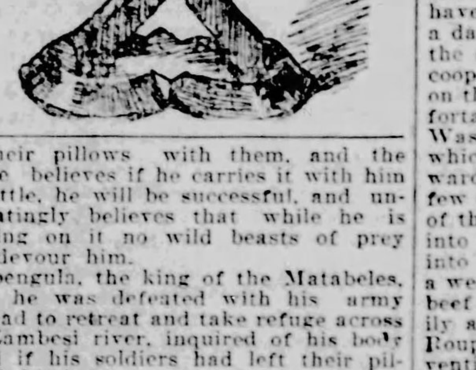
And that is all there is to the story.—Chicago Times-Herald.

—"Better late than never." It is best, however, to be never late about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood. Take it now.

A KAFFIR'S PILLOW.

Toledo Daily Blade.

This Kaffir's pillow was brought from Africa by Charles Adolph, who received it from a Kaffir in a native kraal on the Pungwe river. It is made of ebony, is six inches wide and six inches high, and is nearly as hard as steel. Wooden pillows of this kind are used as a sleeping pillow by many of the savage tribes in Africa. It takes them a long time to make one, they having no tools to work with, except a steel knife. The pillows are used by the Kaffirs, Zulus and Matabeles. They always car-



ry their pillows with them, and the native believes if he carries it with him in battle, he will be successful, and unhesitatingly believes that while he is sleeping on it no wild beasts of prey will devour him.

Lobengula, the king of the Matabeles, when he was defeated with his army and had to retreat and take refuge across the Zambesi river, inquired of his body guard if his soldiers had left their pillows behind them, and on being told that most of them were thrown away in flight, the king answered, mournfully, "I thought so. That is the reason we lost."

They'll Never Finish.

Things being somewhat dull in the war office the head marched over to the speaking tube:

"Anything new from South Africa?"

"No!"

"Heard anything more of the French fleet?"

"Not a word!"

"Then there is nothing?"

"Nothing, except another Spanish explanation as to how Cervera's fleet was destroyed."—Chicago News.

Always to Blame.

She—Oh, Harry, did you mail that horrid, hateful letter I wrote papa? He must have sent this $100 check the day I wrote it.

He—Yes, I mailed it; he's got it by this time.

She—That's you! Whenever I give you a letter to mail that'll get me in trouble you go right off and mail it.—Indianapolis Journal.

IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address **JOHN A. SMITH, 1202 Summerfield Church Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

URIC ACID

Causes More Diseases in the Human System Than Any Other Poison.

The Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp Root, Promptly Cures All Uric Acid Troubles.

To Test for Yourself Its Wonderful Curative Properties, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Science has demonstrated that in a few days' time you brew enough Uric Acid in your body to produce death.

Your kidneys are your only salvation.

Because when they are well they filter out this deadly poison.

So, when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

Uric Acid causes more sickness and suffering than any other form of poisoning. It irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Causes rheumatism and neuralgia, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you lack ambition, get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy.

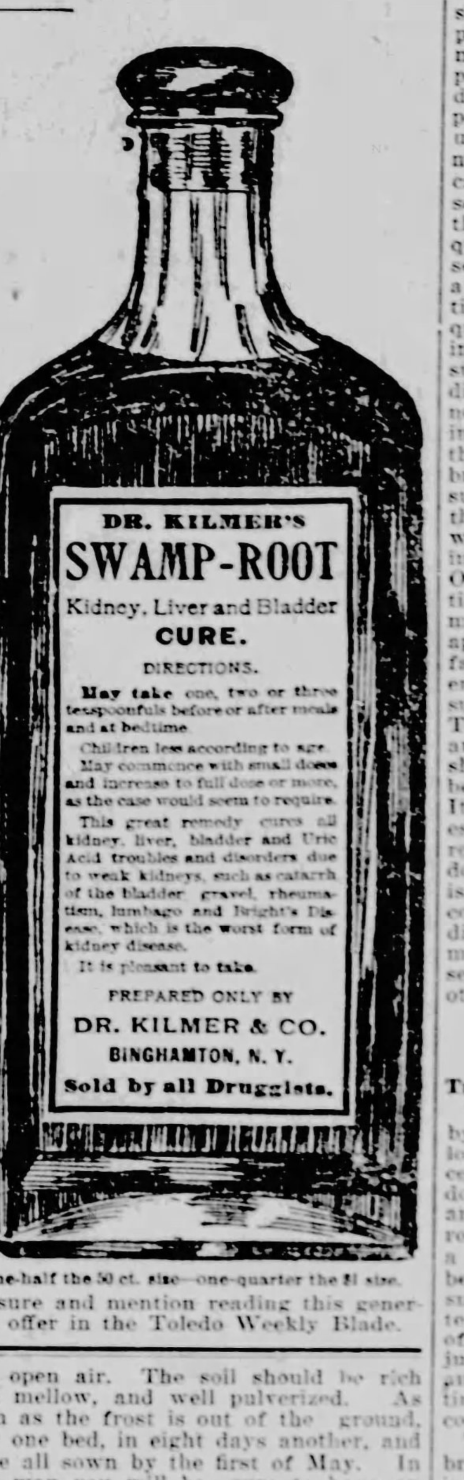
It instantly relieves the congested, over-worked kidneys, and gradually brings them back to health. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Healthy kidneys keep down the excess of uric acid, and you soon feel the benefit in new health and strength.

Swamp-Root should at once be taken upon the least sign of ill-health. It will make you well and is for sale the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty-cents and one dollar.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., when you will receive, free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a valuable book by mail, prepaid. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters from men and women cured. Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample and to be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.



One-half the 50 ct. size—one-quarter the $1 size.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

White Wash—Irish Potatoes.

J. H. A., Kentucky: A good whitewash for poultry house is: Pour boiling water on unslacked lime, and stir it occasionally while it is slacking, as it will make the paste smoother. To one peck of lime add one-half pint of salt and one-half oz. of indigo dissolved in water, or the same quantity of Prussian blue, finely powdered. Add water to make it the proper thickness to put on the walls. Dissolve one oz. alum in a pint of water and stir it into the whitewash, to pervent it from rubbing off. This is sufficient for every peck of lime. The editor supposes that you wish to know what is the best thing to put on Irish potatoes before planting to prevent scab. The best thing is this: Corrosive sublimate, 2¼ ozs.; water, 15 gallons. The corrosive sublimate is dissolved in about two gallons of hot water, and after an interval of ten or twelve hours diluted with thirteen gallons of water. The potatoes to be planted are immersed in the solution for one and one-half hours, after which they are spread out to dry; then cut and plant as usual. A half barrel is a convenient receptacle for the solution. The potatoes may be put into a coarse sack and suspended in the liquid, first being washed. Corrosive sublimate is very poisonous, and should be kept out of the way of children and animals. All the potatoes should be planted, or, if not planted, destroyed.

About Apple Trees.

J. P. G., New Jersey: Apple trees transplanted from regular nursery grown stock, if properly put in the ground, will grow as thrifty and be as hardy as those raised from seed when the trees are to permanently remain. Trees grown from seed are not more productive or longer lived than transplanted trees. The trouble is, that many people do not know how to transplant them.

Chickens Have Roup.

H. M. W., Michigan:—Your chickens that dump around, with one eye closed, have one of the forms of roup, which is a dangerous and fatal disease. Separate the sick from the well fowls, clean the coop thoroughly and sprinkle some lime on the floor. Put the sick ones in a comfortable place, free from draughts of air. Wash the head with warm water in which is a little vinegar. Dry well afterward, and then anoint the head with a few drops of sweet oil. Put a few drops of the oil in the throat and inject a little into the nostrils. Feed boiled bran made into a crumby paste in the morning for a week; chip some onion and a little boiled beef in the bran. Do not feed as heavily as you have been doing for a week. Roup is hard to overcome at times. Prevention is the right thing. An entire flock may be swept away if care is not taken. Close all cracks in the house, and on chilly days, close the house so that no air can get in. Ventilation is unnecessary.

Thin Shelled Eggs.

H. B. M., West Virginia:—You have your hens too fat. Stop feeding corn for three weeks. Break up old bones and feed them to the hens; also break plastering into small pieces and let the hens pick at it. Bout 90 to 97 per cent of an egg shell is composed of carbonate of lime. Give your fowls plenty of sharp grit, green grass and fresh water.

Ophthalmia in Horse.

E. S. H., Tennessee:—The editor does not remember what remedy he gave you the first time that cured your horse. When working him be sure that his collar fits perfectly. Your horse seems to have periodic ophthalmia. Keep the animal from low ground. As an eye lotion, drop three drops of this on the eye twice a day: Atropia, 4 grains; water 1 oz. Give a physic of 15 ozs., raw linseed oil, and afterward every three days, a bran mash for two weeks. After the physic operates, give one of the following powders night and morning on the tongue: Pulverized calchicum, 1¼ ozs.; saltpetre 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders. Some prefer this remedy if of malarial origin: Powdered Peruvian bark, ½ oz., sulphate of iron, 1 drachm. Give twice a day for a week, not forgetting the physic and mashes. Feed no corn for some time. A very severe attack is incurable.

Raising Celery.

Z. M., Kansas: Some gardeners raise their early plants in hot beds, but plants thus raised are apt to produce seed stalks, and it is safer to raise them in the open air. The soil should be rich and mellow, and well pulverized. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, sow one bed, in eight days another, and have all sown by the first of May. In this way you will be sure to have an abundance of plants. Roll the seed beds after sowing. Some sow the seeds broadcast, but the plants will be stronger if raised in drills. The drills may be half an inch deep and six inches apart. Every ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants. The early sown plants should be pricked out in a nursery bed of rich earth, as soon as they are two or three inches high, there to remain about a month, after which they will be fit to transplant. Mark out the trenches by line, 10 or 12 inches wide, and allow the space of three feet between them, which will be plenty for the early plantations. Dig each trench a spade deep, laying the earth equally on each side between the trenches. Put three inches deep of rotten manure in the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and mingle the manure and parings with an inch or two of the loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together. Then do the planting. Previous to planting, trim the plants by cutting off the long, straggling leaves, and also the ends of the roots. Plant with a dibble in single rows, along the middle of each trench, five and six inches between plant and plant. As soon as they are planted water them well, and let them be shaded until they strike root and begin to grow. The main crop may be planted in the same way, but in trenches four feet distant from each other, and an inch or two further from plant to plant, or in beds made in the following manner: Lay out the ground into beds four feet wide, with alleys between, three feet in width. Dig the beds a spade deep, throwing earth on the alleys. When done, lay four or five inches of well rotted manure over the bottom of the beds. Incorporate it with the loose soil, and cover the whole with an inch or two of earth from the alleys. Plant four rows in each bed at equal distances, and from six to eight inches apart in the rows. After which give them a plentiful watering and shade them. To bleach celery, some growers draw earth to the plants as they grow in fine weather; others put tile over them, but the most popular method when a large quantity is grown is to put boards up at each side of the plants, sloping, with hooks at the top to hold the boards together. The soil must be pulled well against the bottom of the boards to exclude light. Celery may be kept well in the winter by packing it closely in boxes in a well ventilated cellar. There should be about an inch of dry sand in the bottom of the box. Celery for winter use may be planted in July and bleached in October. Some growers prefer to raise celery on level ground.

Bites Toward Kidneys.

J. M. C., West Virginia: If your mule's urine is natural, it maybe that it is troubled with worms, as it bites back only in the spring of each year. You might give a pint of raw linseed oil, and repeat it in a week, to clean out the bowels. If there are round or thread worms you will find some of them in the droppings. Feed no corn for a week. Let the mule's feed be oats and good hay, and grass in season.

Calf Cannot Get Up.

V. E. D., Texas: Your calf must have sprained its back or the tendons of the legs in some way. Press along the calf's back with your fingers, also along the legs. If there is fever or tenderness in a certain part, you have located the seat of the lameness. Then apply this: Water as warm as the hand will bear every three hours, until three applications are made. Dry well after each application, and then rub well in: Linseed oil, 1-2 pint; spirits of hartshorn, 2 ozs. The calf must be removed to a comfortable stall, in which there is plenty of straw, and kept as quiet as possible, as it requires some time for an animal to recover from a sprain.

Pigs Break Down.

C. W. R., New York: Break down in fat pigs is a common occurrence. Do you keep your pigs in a place that is not free from draughts of air? If so, they may have rheumatism. Pigs will break down walking over rough places, if quite fat, or the nerves may become partially paralyzed. Give each pig half an ounce of Epsom salts in bran slops. Feed for a few days on oat meal, mush and milk, and rub the back, loins and hips once a day with a little compound soap liniment. Feed no corn for two weeks, and keep the pigs in a warm place.

Blind Staggers.

M. H. A., Oklahoma: Your mare evidently died of blind staggers, or encephalitis. It goes by other names also. It is the result of overfeeding, or eating unwholesome food of any kind, such as corn fodder not in good condition, ergoty grain, bad hay, swamp grass, and many other things. The treatment should begin early. The first thing to be done is to clear the bowels with a good physic. After this operates, give two drachms of extract of belladonna dissolved in a pail of water, once a day, for a week. Feed no corn for a month. After the animal has recovered from the attack it must be fed sparingly, being careful not to give sufficient food to gorge the stomach. Thee feed given must be of the best.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Kill Roaches.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—In answer to A. D. B., Indiana, take wheat flour and land plaster equal parts; mix and place where roaches congregate and that is the end of them. Respectfully, J. H. Allen, Bokelder, Va.

Free Distribution of Sorghum Seed.

More than 3,000 requests for sorghum seed have been received by the Ohio Experiment station, in response to its announcement of free distribution of improved seed, furnished by the national department of agriculture for this purpose. This large demand was altogether unexpected, as a similar announcement made a year ago brought only 122 applications for seed. Since the supply of seed furnished by the government, though very liberal, is altogether inadequate to furnish a sufficient quantity of seed to each of so many applicants for a satisfactory test, the Experiment station has purchased a large additional quantity of seed from the same person in Kansas who furnishes the government supply, and this will be added to the free distribution. This is done from a desire not to disappoint those who are expecting seed from the station and in belief that this seed, which has been carefully bred for ten years past, under the direct supervision of the chemical division of the national department of agriculture, will be the means of effecting a direct improvement in the sorghum crop of Ohio. Even with this additional quantity of seed it will be impossible to send more than half a pound of seed to each applicant, but this will be sufficient for a fair test of the new varieties and will enable the farmers of the state to raise sufficient seed for next season's planting. The seed will be sent out in April, in ample time for planting, as sorghum should not be planted in this latitude before the last of April or first of May. It grows so extremely slow at first, especially in cool weather, that it will require extra labor to keep the weeds down if it is planted before the ground is reasonably warm. A bulletin is in course of preparation which will give full directions concerning the culture and management of sorghum, which will be sent to all who receive seed and to such others as may apply for it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Transplanting Young Trees Carefully.

There is little necessity of losing trees by resetting. A large portion of those lost die because of injury during the process. In digging, remove the surface soil down to the root system. Then dig around the tree outside of the mass of roots. By cutting under the roots with a sharp spade on each side, the tree may be loosened from the soil with a good supply of young growing roots. No matter how carefully the tree is dug, many of the young feeding roots will be injured, and the supply of sap to the buds and branches limited. The branches continue to evaporate moisture, and as a consequence, the tree is injured.

To prevent this injury, remove the branches and buds in proportion to the injury to the roots. All injured roots should be cut off clean with a knife, and the wounds of larger ones painted over with some waterproof covering. When the trees are planted, the roots should be placed in a fine, mellow bed of soil. The ground must be placed firmly about the roots in close contact with every fiber, and must be spread out in the natural position. If the soil in which the tree is planted is the same from which the tree was taken, set the same depth as it was before. If it is heavier, set shallow; if lighter, set deeper. The surface of the soil above the roots must be free and light, so as to act as a mulch and prevent excessive evaporation.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Notes for the Apiary.

Late summer is the best time to Italianize and furnish queens to all stocks that have old or defective queens.

Queens may be reared in late summer and autumn by making queenless a hive that has the necessary young brood and eggs to produce queens.

Drones may be kept throughout the season in colonies that do not have queens, but brood should be given such colonies from others and thus kept in condition.

Bees become irritable and cross after the honey season is past, and must be handled with more care. The smoker is now more brought into use, but it should not exceed necessity.

Some localities furnish considerable honey in autumn and frequently a surplus, but it is very exceptionable if it is not needed in the brood chamber to place the bees in the best possible shape for winter.

All unfinished comb honey in supers should be carefully removed from the hives and placed away securely and kept clean and bright for use the following season. Bees readily accept these partly worked supers in spring and fill them up earlier than others.

Empty combs that are not on the hives and protected by the bees are in danger of becoming destroyed by moth worms. If signs of them appear the combs may be fumigated with burning sulphur, and should be confined in tight boxes. They are also liable to destruction by mice.

No swarming should be allowed or dividing of bees done in late summer or autumn, but all colonies kept down to business in placing themselves in the best possible condition for winter. Late swarming or dividing will not prove successful, but losses will follow in winter, or weak, worthless stocks in spring at best.—National Rural.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Justice Ever Alert.

Arkansaw Justice (to spectator who has just entered)—Huck Buckleby, I fine you ten dollars for contempt of court!

Buckleby—Huh, 'Squire! I hain't said a word yet!

Arkansaw Justice—I know it, but that thar hoss you traded me last week has got a spavin, and this is prob'ly the only chance I'll have to git even with you. Fork over, or go to jail!—Puck.

The Modern Murder.

"Oh, why," moaned the hapless victim, "do you kill me?"

"Because I am of unsound mind, of course!" retorted the assassin, brusquely.

For this was no time to be asking questions which in the light of even a casual knowledge of contemporary jurisprudence, answered themselves.—Detroit Journal.

Conceit All Gone.

"That boy," she said, when her husband reached home, "is just like you."

"Been naughty again, has he?" he returned.

Long experience had taught him the circumstances in which she noted the resemblance between father and son, and years ago the remark had ceased to flatter him.—Chicago Post.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 138, Kokomo, Ind.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

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ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 171,000

OUR BICYCLE BARGAIN.

Elsewhere we make a bicycle offer, which will be open for but a short time. The wheel is a good, strong roadster, well built, of the latest pattern, and is worth much more than the price we ask. Read the advertisement, and if you want the best wheel in the United States for the money, send in your order very promptly. Where else can you buy a guaranteed wheel for twenty dollars?

AS TO MR. SHELDON.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon is undoubtedly a sincere man. He went into the week's experiment of editing the Topeka Capital with an honest desire to realize his ideal of what a Christian daily newspaper should be, irrespective of the money-making ideas of the proprietors of that sheet. He made a religious periodical, but he did not produce a newspaper. His experiment was a flat failure along the news line—and some years of active experience in the newspaper field has fully convinced us that people buy a daily paper primarily for the news and for nothing else.

There has been a great deal of criticism of Mr. Sheldon for his announcement that he proposed to run such a paper "as Jesus would." Much of this criticism is just. No man, no matter how studious and sincere, can say what Jesus would do in any given set of conditions which the complexities of modern times have developed. No man should assert that he can. He may do as he thinks Jesus would do; but after all it would be a matter of mere personal oponion. Another man, equally sincere and devout, might disagree entirely on the point.

This constant propounding of the question, "What would Jesus do?" in this or that case, has become wearisome from its iteration, not to speak of the repugnance which many devout Christians have against it, because of its irreverence, if not blasphemy. The question is absurdly superficial. No Christian need ever propound it to himself. It is not necessary. Jesus gave a clear rule of conduct, applying to any possible condition in which a man may be placed. That rule is as universal, as obligatory, to-day as it was when he uttered it, almost twenty centuriees in the past. Here it is: "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments."

There is no need of trying to span the gulf of centuries which separates the lifetime of Jesus from the present day, and speculating as to what Jesus would do, were he here, under given circumstances. The path of duty is that of simple obedience to the commandments.

It may be noted, further, that Mr. Sheldon and those who propound the question, "What would Jesus do?" and attempt to answer it, take a strictly Unitarian view. They deny the divinity of Christ. For it is not to be presumed that Mr. Sheldon would have the spiritual arrogance to attempt editing a paper as the all-wise God would do it. He therefore must look upon Jesus as being merely a man. In effect, he denies the divinity of Jesus; and so do all who propound the question and attempt to answer it. This is a point which devout Christians will do well to consider.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Few of the Ohio politicians of the present day personally knew Hon. John A. Bingham, who died March 19, at his home in Harrison county; and yet a generation and more ago the name of Bingham was almost a household word throughout the country. With the exception of John Sherman, Mr. Bingham was the last of the old school of Ohio statesmen who made themselves famous in the stirring days preceding and during the civil war.

Mr. Bingham was a leading member of congress before men who are now 40 years old were born. He made his first appearance in the national legislature in December, 1855, and occupied a seat in that body during the troublesome days preceding the clash of arms. He served in congress during almost the entire period of the war, and it was his hand which aided in guiding the ship of state through the perilous period of reconstruction.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Bingham judge advocate in the army and also solicitor of the court of claims. His knowledge of military law was so great that he was appointed special judge advocate in the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln and the speech he made in the prosecution of the murderers of Lincoln stands as one of the greatest arguments ever delivered in this or any other country.

Mr. Bingham was the author of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and he was also one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. During the war Mr. Bingham was one of President Lincoln's most trusted counselors and his advice was sought by all the statesmen of the war period.

President Grant appointed Mr. Bingham minister to Japan and he remained there during the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, but was recalled by President Cleveland. Since 1885 he lived a retired life at Cadiz. For his services as judge advocate and the great work he did in the trial of the assassins of Lincoln, congress voted him a pension of $25 a month.

Who intervened so successfully in the war between Oom Andrew Carnegie and General Frick?

Gen. Lew Wallace should stick to literature, and drop politics.

BRYAN'S NEBRASKA PLATFORM.

Bryan is showing himself to be a true Bourbon—one who learns nothing and who forgets nothing. He dominated the fusion convention in Nebraska, and practically dictated its platform. It is understood that he desires this to be the model to be followed by the Kansas City national convention, thus harnessing the Democratic party once more to his demagogic formula.

First the platform declares, in a most strenuous way, a reaffirmation and endorsement, "in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit," the Chicago platform of 1896. Not content with this, a separate plank demands free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States alone.

This means the commitment of the Democratic party to the continued agitation of the money question. Consequently it means that the forces which sent Bryan to defeat in 1896 will again stand firm, to oppose his unwise course in insisting upon unsound financial theories. Every intelligent man in the nation hoped that the passage of the new financial bill would end the silver crusade. But Bryan not only persists in this, but resurrects greenbackery from its grave, and demands the retirement of the national bank notes, and the substitution of greenbacks therefor.

It is too late in the day for that. Bryan has to confront the masses of the American people with the falsehood of his assertions of evils flowing from the gold standard staring him in the face. The establishment of banks in the smaller towns of the agricultural sections, under the provisions of the new law, will render it easy to furnish funds to move the crops, and for other purposes. The era of ignorance as to the true functions of banks is passing away. The campaign of 1896 was a mighty educator of the people in the true principles of finance.

Not less bitter and reactionary is the plank opposing the retention of the Philippines. Amid a vast deal of flapdoodle —"words, words, words"—the resolution declares in favor of giving independence to "the Filipinos," independence under a protectorate. But Mr. Bryan failed to define whom he meant by the Filipinos. Does he mean Aguinaldo and the Tagals? If so, what does he propose to do with the other tribes, who are foes of the Tagals, and will not submit to their rule? And in the civil war which would assuredly break out were we so cowardly, so incredibly foolish, as to accept his plan, what would he have the United States do? Sit still and let the war rage? And when one side or the other destroyed property belonging to German merchants and Germany insisted on interference to protect German interests, does Bryan desire us to go to war with Germany? Or sit back and let her establish a German "sphere of influence" in the Philippines?

The whole performance is absurd. Look at the situation! Here is William J. Bryan, a man of mediocre mental equipment, of inferior education, a man who, though a lawyer, could not make a modest living for himself, setting up as the arbiter of great questions of national policy, and demanding that the people shall accept his narrow, ignorant, prejudiced judgment as to what is best for this great nation!

There is one grave omission in the platform. It abuses the trusts without stint, but it fails to say one word about the Silver trust, which has spent millions to mislead the voters; a trust which employed Bryan, on salary, as its special advocate, and which will doubtless furnish him the funds for this year's campaign. The Republicans are in no wise more friendly to trusts than anybody else, and they will oppose the Silver trust and Bryan just as strongly as the other trusts.

CUBA AND MR. ROOT.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Cuban people must assume the burdens and responsibilities of self-government. By the treaty with Spain, the Spanish inhabitants of that island have until April 14 to decide whether they will retain Spanish citizenship, or become citizens of the new republic. Then, on May 1, come the municipal elections, which will be the first practical experiment in local self-government. From thence onward the Cubans will be given more and more civic duties to perform, until the members of a constitutional convention will be selected, which body will prepare a constitution. Then the Cubans will become an independent nation, and the control of this government will be withdrawn.

Secretary Root has just completed a tour of the island. It was proper and wise that he should do this, for the administrative details of our government of the island are directed and controlled by the War department. He visited all the principal cities, met and conferred with delegations of planters and others who have large interests on the island, and accumulated much information of value in the steps, soon to be taken, in making Cuba self-governing.

Not the least important results of his trip is that he had opportunity to assure the Cubans, of all ranks, of the absolute sincerity of this government in its policy toward them, and that the pledge of full independence will be sacredly kept by the United States. The secretary is now certain that the municipalities should have home rule in the broadest sense; that each must be made self-supporting, and that the elected officials of each must be made answerable only to their own people for the proper expenditure of the revenues. This means the elimination of Havana as the center of the governmental finances, a step which will remove many dangers from the political marplots who have hitherto made Havana the breeding-place of all manner of schemes for the robbery of the people of the island.

THE CANAL TREATY.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is in a state of suspended animation in the United States Senate. The delay, however, is beneficial. There seems to be a growing feeling in Washington, in spite of expressions of opinion in the British press, that the government of the United Kingdom is not inclined to insist very strenuously upon the provision against fortifying the canal across Nicaragua. Indeed, it is hinted that Lord Pauncefote secured the insertion of that provision against fortification with a view of not running counter to opinion upon the continent of Europe, and that, now that the United States Senate has interposed an objection, he is not averse to retreating, as gracefully as may be, from the position he formerly took, in view of the fact that the canal might be used with advantage by some of those powers in the event of a war with Great Britain.

REFORM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

When the civil service reform law was enacted, the strongest objection made was that it would inevitably lead to a system of civil pensions. Under the law, a clerk who performs his duty well and faithfully has practically a life position. But the time comes when the infirmities of advancing age begin to tell upon him; he can not do as much nor do it as well. Hence, to facilitate public business, he must be gotten rid of. But then a cry will go up about turning out men, who have spent their lives in the service of the government, in their old age, and without means of support.

The time foreseen by the opponents of this feature of the law has arrived. The departments are full of men so old as to be incompentent for active work. A "national civil service retirement association" has just been organized at Washington, whose object is "to secure the passage of a bill by Congress, providing for the retirement of employes of the government who are under civil service regulations, by paying them an annuity when they have reached a certain age and have been a certain number of years in the service." This is to be done without expense to the government, it is said, by setting aside a portion of the salary of each employe, to form a pension fund.

This is but the entering wedge. The next thing in course will be to ask Congress to aid the fund, to make up deficiencies; the next, to saddle the entire pension system upon the government. We doubt if the people will stand this. Is it not wiser to radically amend the law, and avoid the results which lead to the need of a civil pension list?

This will be very easy. Let the conditions of admission into the classified civil service remain as they are. Let merit, and not politics, secure places. But instead of giving a man a life term, let him have four or six years—and then disqualify him from holding any appointive office under the government for an equal time.

This would fill the departments with young, active men, preparing for their start in life. It would make the clerical service what the teaching of country schools has been to many of our greatest statesmen, lawyers and divines. It would fill the departments with men of ambition. They would use their leisure hours in preparing for a professton. Washington would not be full of human driftwood—for when a man spends some years in a government clerkship he is unfitted for anything else.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Texas anti-trust law is very stringent in its provisions. It first declares that every combination of capital or the equivalent for the restraint of trade, whether organized under the laws of Texas or any state, doing business within the state, shall be deemed a trust or monopoly. It prohibits the giving away of any article or selling it for less than cost for the purpose of preventing free competition in the manufacture or distribution. Refusal to sell to any person because he is not a member of the combination is prohibited. Corporations violating the act are subject to a loss of their charters or prohibited from doing business within the state, and are subject to a fine of from $200 to $5,000 for each offense. Every day's business is a separate offense. All court business may be set aside for the trial of a case under the act, and prosecutors are given one-fourth of the penalties imposed under the law.

A case under this law has just been decided by the supreme court of the United States. The Waters-Pierce company is a branch or agent of the Standard Oil company. The latter was charged with attempting to monopolize the petroleum industry of the United States; and the Waters-Pierce company, as its agent, was charged with violation of the above statutes, and therefore had forfeited its charter.

The supreme court holds that the Waters-Pierce company accepted the conditions of the statute when it took out the license provided by the state law, and therefore is without ground of complaint because of the forfeiture of its charter. The validity of the Texas act, however, was not considered by the court, as that question was not raised by the Waters-Pierce company in its presentation of the case. It is now a matter of public inerest as to how the Standard will continue to do business in Texas, under that decision. It would seem that it will have to abandon all effort to monopolize the oil traffic in Texas in order to do so.

THE NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

The comptroller of the currency is a very busy man just at present. Under the new financial law he is sending out the new 2 per cent bonds to take the place of those of old issues, sent in to be refunded. He is issuing additional circulation to the national banks, which ask for it, and is investigating the applications for charters for small banks, with $25,000 capital, authorized by the law.

There are on hand already over 200 applications for new charters from the middle west. They are coming in at the rate of fifteen a day. It is estimated that they will aggregate at least 500. The refunding operations now exceed $80,000,000. The applications for new bonds received in the morning's mail on last Monday aggregated $10,000,000. The increase in the circulation of the banks raising the volume of their notes to the face value of the bonds on deposit in Washington, has been considerable.

This activity has led to the fear that there may be undue inflation of the currency. But the statement of the chairman of the house committee on banking and currency shows there is no ground for apprehension. In the first place, there is pressing need for more currency, and in the second, the checks to an undue increase are ample. Any considerable inflation would cause notes to be sent to Washington for redemption. The banks would have to put up lawful money for this purpose, a proceeding that would deplete their reserves. They will, therefore, be cautious about issuing more notes than are necessary. A heavy demand for the 2 per cent bonds for deposit as a basis for circulation would advance the price, and reduce or wipe out the possible profits from circulation. Finally, the limit of $3,000,000 a month upon the retirement of currency, will make banks cautious about taking out more circulation than they can issue profitably, for once out it would have to remain for some time before it could be retired.

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

If the statements of F. Wharton Golden, in the trial of Powers for complicity in the shooting of Goebel, are true, a condition of affairs is revealed which makes every true American blush for the Bluegrass state. Golden testifies that Governor Taylor and other prominent Republicans were in a plot to murder not only Goebel, but enough Democrats in the legislature to make Republican supremacy secure.

If this is true, then popular government is a failure in Kentucky. Neither party is fit to govern. The Democrats, by the enactment of the infamous Goebel law, made it impossible for the Republicans to get control of the state government, not matter if they had a clear majority of the voters. Acting under this law, they attempted to unseat Governor Taylor and the Republican state officials elected with him, in defiance of right and justice.

Now, if Golden be not a monumental liar, the Republican leaders attempted to maintain their rights by conspiracy and murder. If this be true, they are quite as unfit to rule as are the Democrats. Murder is no more to be condoned than the robbery of the majority of their right to govern. We trust that the cross-examination of Golden may show that he has lied. Tom Campbell, of Cincinnati, is down there conducting the Democratic case, and this leads to suspicion of almost anything in the way of fraud and falsehood. At any rate, it is wise to suspend judgment as to Golden's hideous charge until more evidence is brought out.

WHOLESALE FALSEHOODS.

There is an epidemic of partisan knavery and folly abroad in the land—all inspired by Democratic wire-pullers, who are endeavoring to distract the attention of the American people from the issues which are pertinent to the Presidential campaign. They desire to divert attention, to raise false issues, to set up a condition of distrust and unrest which is not justified by the actual conditions. And this is done to secure, if possible, the election of Bryan, the consequent revival of the silver agitation, and a repetition of the old struggle, with a business panic, stagnated industries and general distress as the inevitable concomitants.

A fine example of this exploitation of fake scares is the misinterpretation of the movements of naval vessels, and the allegation of alliances, impending wars and international complications. Two gunboats were dispatched in Nicaraguan and Costa Rican ports, which the Democratic press heralded as evincing the purpose of this government to take a hand in the threatened revolution provoked by the convict Mora, and to force those countries to accept our dictum as to the Nicaragua canal. Their real mission was a proper one—to protect American merchants and commercial interests in case of actual hostilities.

Then followed another wild yell, when Admiral Watson was directed to detach a gunboat and send to Taku to safeguard American interests, in compliance with a request from Mr. Conger, our minister to Pekin. There is a Chinese secret society, called the "Boxers," which seems to desire to maltreat and kill Christian missionaries. There are a number of American missionaries in Shantung province, so the gunboat was sent to Taku to afford them aid. But the yellow Democratic press claimed this to be part of a "secret alliance" with England for ulterior purposes in the Orient.

This was supported by an ingeniously arranged series of small facts, intended to convey the idea that affairs in China are serious with Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. For instance, the fact that the Oregon and New Orleans are at Tien Tsin was declared to mean that fleets are assembling for a great clash. But the New Orleans is en route home for repairs, while the Oregon has just taken a number of sick soldiers to the American naval hospital at Nagasaki, while there is a standing order to send all ships in the Philippine service north to Japanese or Chinese waters every three or four months, to relieve the men from the oppressive heat of Manila bay.

Then the assistant secretary of war saw the assistant secretary of the navy, and the howl went up that this meant the movement of American troops to the Tien Tsin district, to keep the Russians from occupying it! And General Otis' move in discharging all Chinese litter-bearers was said to "prove" the assertion! Otis' move was one of conciliation —to make room for trusted Filipinos. This policy was inaugurated two months ago. The organization of Filipino brass bands is another conciliatory move, of the same character. The conference spoken of war is simply a message from Secretary Hay to the President that he was too busy to go to the White House to hear the Carlisle Indian band play!

These examples show the efforts made to distract public attention and to obtain campaign material. Such attempts are shameful. Wild guesses and point-blank lies should have no place in decent politics. The Democratic assumption is that the American people are fools. We doubt if the common sense and justice of the masses can be stampeded by such tactics.

DEMOCRATS WILL CLASH.

It looks as if the Democrats of Ohio will have enough life in them by the time their state convention meets to indulge in an old-fashioned family quarrel over the selection of a Big Four to the Kansas City convention.

A clash is imminent between the followers of McLean and the disciples of Bryan. The McLean candidates for delegates at large are McLean, Kilbourne, Welty and Haskell, all sound money men, and not one of them but would be willing to send Bryan, not to the Presidential chair, but to political oblivion.

Opposed to the McLean Big Four are the real friends of Bryan, the men who are honestly for the Nebraska man. Their candidates for delegates are Patrick, Sherwood, Sloan and Thurman. It is going to be a pretty fight, and the display of bad blood will not be inconsiderable.

It will be the only feature of the Democratic state convention which will be worth the price of admission.

That was a naive remark of Mr. Watterson that the surest Republican state this year is "the hopeless state of Prosperity." We object to the adjective. Say "hopeful," not "hopeless," Henry.

The street-corner statesmen are settling the Puerto Rican matter within five minutes by the clock.

A YELLOW FALSEHOOD.

The New York World prints a special from Washington wherein are some statements which would make Ananias blush were he in the land of the living. These are: that the Republican national committee expects to raise a campaign fund of thirty millions for the Presidential contest this year, and that the committee raised eighteen millions in 1896.

Is there any man with a glimmering of reason who can not spot both these statements as falsehoods of the most glaring type? To raise thirty million dollars for any political campaign is as impossible as to dip the Atlantic dry with a pint cup.

The entire expenditure of the Republican national committee for 1896 was a little over a million dollars. Much more than the half of this was used in printing and postage. An enormous mass of literature was sent out in that great campaign of education—far more than in any previous campaign. And that money was well spent, for it educated the majority of the voters into a right knowledge of the issue; and their righteous verdict has brought unexampled prosperity to the nation since 1896.

There is no probability that the Republican campaign fund will reach half the sum required in 1896. It will not be needed. People will not contribute so freely, for the issues are not so vitally important as they then were. The employment of labor at good wages is not so menaced; industry and trade are not so sharply threatened.

By the way, will the World state what amount the Democratic national committee expects to raise, and name the Aguinaldites and "little Americans" who will be leading contributors?

A VICIOUS LIE.

There is a paper called the New Voice, an organ of the political Prohibitionists, which evinces a complete disregard of truth and justice. Speaking of the call of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church for a week of prayer, it says:

> With a liquor-drinking, canteen-defending and saloon-establishing Methodist in the White House, and with bishops and editors and preachers and laymen making unseemly haste to apologize for him and defend his defenseless course, it is not to be wondered at that vital piety is at a low tide in Methodism.

This venomous and lying assault should cause all right-minded Methodists in the nation to demand a retraction from the paper which has the temerity to make such charges. There are plenty of Methodists here in Ohio who know the President to be an abstainer, and they understand the full partisan animus of this vile sheet, which impudently steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

A series of strikes in all the great business centers would be welcomed by at least one man in the country, and that man is W. J. Bryan. Such a condition would present him with an issue.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Germany and the Boers.

There was a fine touch of irony in the cable report that colonial circles in Berlin are alarmed lest the defeated Boers may trek into German Southwest Africa after the Transvaal is annexed. This throws a queer light on professions of German friendship for Kruger and his government. What changes the irony into something like farce is the reason given why the Boers are not wanted, namely, that "undesirable conditions would arise in time through the inability of Germany to grant them the degree of self-government they desire." According to this the German press and Colonial office ought to have been in warm sympathy with England for doing a disagreeable job in Germany's behalf. England has been denounced by Germany as a robber and tyrant for an alleged attempt to despoil the Boers of a self- government which the latter power now coolly intimates would never be granted under German rule. Without doubt the Transvaalers wil take a different view of trekking when the conditions of the new status are more clearly recognized by them. Retention of everything Dutch that does not interfere with equal rights to others is a proven remedy that has pacified the Cape Boers and will likely pacify them.

Three New Battleships.

The Navy Department has completed the plans held so long in suspense for the three new eighteen-knot battleships of 13,500 tons. In design they are to be between the Indiana and the Alabama class, with four 12-inch guns, as usual; four 8-inch guns, carried in two turrets on either side, and the usual complement of 6-inch and smaller rapid-fire guns. The matter of special interest in this decision is that the 8-inch turrets are not to be carried on top of the great gun turrets, as in the Kearsarge class. This was the question that caused the designs to be held up for so long. The construction board was divided in opinion, both plans having strong advocates and neither being able to apeal to practical experience. The Kearsarge had been finished when the decision was deferred and had had her builders' trial, but was not in commission and had not been tested by steaming and firing in all weathers and conditions, so that professional judgment could be formed on the naval device. The Kearsarge was put in commission quickly, it was understood, to make these tests for the information of the board, so that it could decide intelligently about the new ships. No report of the trials has been made public, but it must be supposed that the result was unfavorable to use of superimposed turrets on battleships, at least till more experience of them has been gained in actual use.

Pan-American Congress.

Further assurances have been received by the government regarding the proposed second Pan-American Congress, to which reference was made some time ago. It was suggested that the capital of the republic of Mexico would be an appropriate place for the holding of the conference, and that authorities of that country have notified the Secretary of State of their acceptance of the President's invitation and of their intention to invite the republics of North, South and Central America to send delegate to the conference. The proceedings of the conference will have no little concern for commercial interests in the United States, inasmuch as they may tend to disclose the reasons for the falling off of the export trade of the United States to the Latin-American republics. It was supposed at one time that this trade would be powerfully stimulated by the efforts for closer relationships initiated by the United States government, but the results have not been of a kind to bear out these expectations. This is a matter upon which whatever light may be thrown by the conference will be welcomed.

Carnegie-Frick Agreement.

The essence of the Frick-Carnegie agreement is that it makes the Carnegie Company, now capitalized in a sum variously stated at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 to embrace a number of related companies, a true corporation. Mr. Carnegie retains a majority of the stock, but surrenders his extraordinary powers under the old ironclad agreement. That practically permitted him to buy out his partners at a price fixed by himself, the justification being that he had virtually given them the stock for services. Mr. Frick's contention was that stock so acquired should have full power of increment as well as of control, and this is conceded in the settlement. Mr. Carnegie's former subordinates are made free partners, with liberty to sell their stock in the market and the power in the corporation this implies. This makes it so much less a monopoly and so much more susceptible to trade and social laws. Another feature of the Carnegie-Frick agreement is the consolidation with the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of all the coke, steel, land, coal, iron, water and railroad companies that have been operated separately heretofore under the laws of Pennsylvania. The new corporation had to go to New Jersey for its charter to make this possible. These were not competing concerns. All had grown up out of the needs of the central company and all served it and each other. The merger seems a measure of administrative economy only, to save cost of management and thus diminish the cost of production.

Trade With Manila.

A French official report, given publicity here by the Washington Bureau of Statistics, testifies plainly but reluctantly to the healthy activity and rapid increase of American trade with Manila since the occupation, and warns other powers that extraordinary care and energy will be needful to retain the share they have had heretofore. This is in extraordinary contrast to the great reduction in our trade with South America, again dwelt on by the Bureau of American Republics. While we are driving the French and Germans out of the Philippines, in Germans are crowding us out of Argentina and Brazil. The reason is, obviously, the American population of the Philippines and the English and German population of South America. It isn't the flag that trade follows, but the race or nation, whether protected by their flag or not. When the canal has filled Nicaragua and Costa Rica with a stirring American population, engineers, laborers and traders, we shall find our trade with all Central America increasing by leaps and bounds. If we want to see the same healthy increase in South America, Americans must go there and open houses and learn the needs and ways of the people, as Europeans do. That is the natural and permanent way to build up trade. We gained rapidly in South America five to ten years ago through the artificial stimulus of reciprocity treaties and political sentiment, but the growth disappeared, and more, too, when the Wilson bill destroyed reciprocity and the Spanish war extinguished sentiment. There is hint here not to expect too much solid and enduring gain from the reciprocity treaties now pending, or to deplore too despairingly their threatened failure.

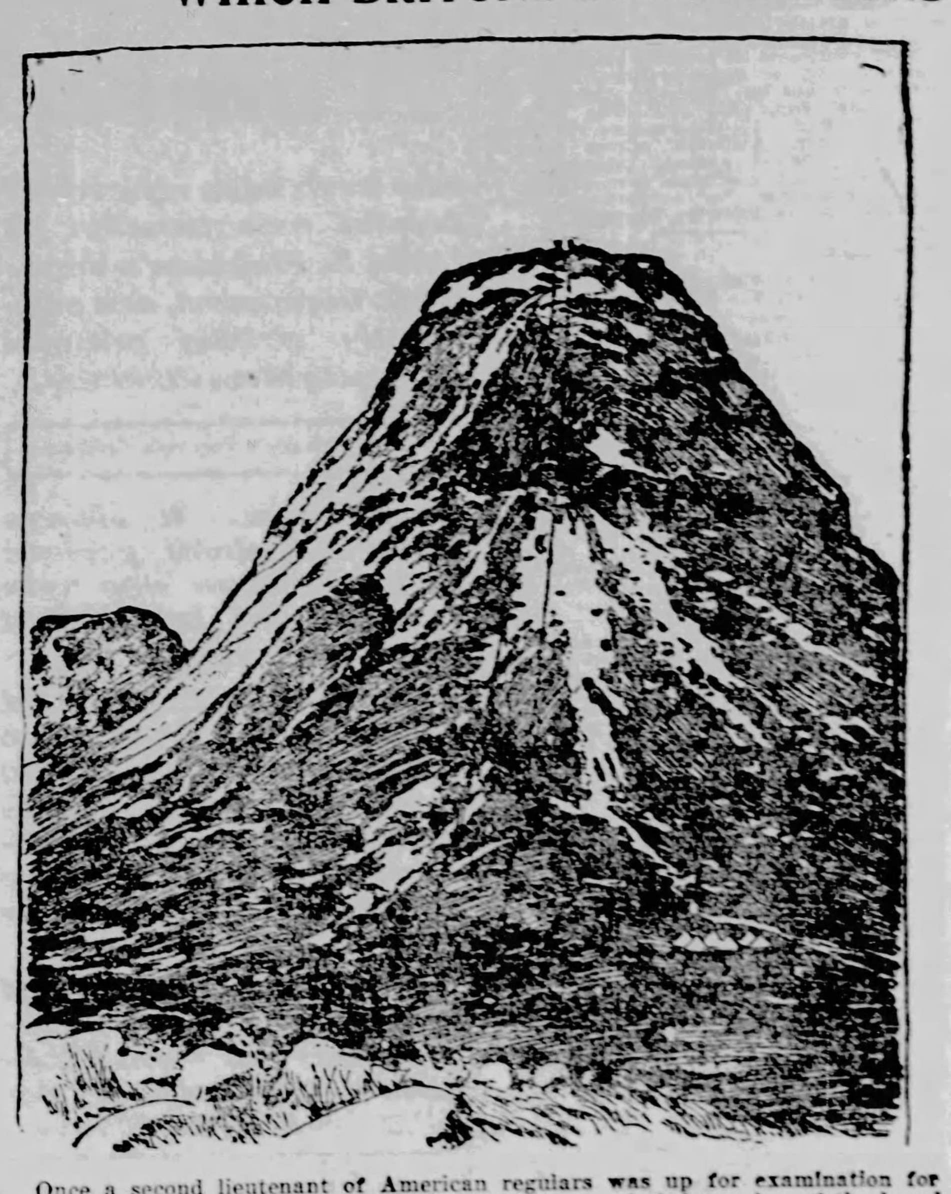
BLADE PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning April 20, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on April 20th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. **The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.**

COLESKOP, 1,000 FEET HIGH, UP WHICH BRITONS DRAGGED GUNS



Once a second lieutenant of American regulars was up for examination for promotion. One of the questions asked of him by a grizzled member of the board was this:

If you were out scouting and a hill should suddenly rise up before you, what would you do?"

"I'd run like hell," said the lieutenant, promptly, who added, "I wouldn't want to stay in a country where hills are liable to rise up like that."

These are the kind of hills or kops that confront the Tommies in South Africa. And the Tommies "run like hell," too, only, being brave men in actual warfare, they run mostly toward the top of the hills. These hills, many of them, are about as nearly perpendicular on all sides as they can be without toppling over. The particular hill in this picture is Coleskop, in the Colesberg district, and the scene was sketched by G. D. Giles, war artist of the London Graphic. Coleskop jumps straight out of the plain a thousand feet and more into the air, and commands the entire surrounding country. It was seized by the British, who immediately made plans to fortify it. By infinite hard labor and perseverence two fifteen-pound field guns were dragged to the summit. But the guns are useless without a continuous and unfailing supply of ammunition. To save the labor of carrying shot and shell up by hand the engineers constructed an endless belt of bridging wire. This wire can stand a strain of 2,000 pounds, and each load of ammunition and water which was sent up there weighed forty pounds. The length of one span from top to bottom was 1,400 feet, so it may be guessed what the perpendicular height of the hill is.

After holding the hill for some time with a small detachment the British found themselves greatly outnumbered by the Boers, and were obliged to abandon the position.—New York Press.

WILL PAY HIGH FOR TWO MEN'S HEADS.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

The fierce reactionary policy of the dowager empress of China is well illustrated by her remarkable assassination edict issued recently. She offers 100,000 taels to the person or persons who will produce the dead bodies of Kang Yu Wei and Liang Chi Choa, the Chinese progressives. The two men have fled. One is now in Singapore and the other at Vancouver. The decree reads in part:

"Should these men be assassinated, it will only be necessary to have their bodies identified to receive the same reward now offered. Should official rank be desired in preference to this money, we will give high, substantial rank, far above that usually granted, which will satisfy the desires of the most ambitious."

The young emperor's name is signed to this, although the two men were his best friends. He is now helpless and a prisoner.—New York World.

MOVING SHIELD NOW IN USE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

This invention of an English soldier, Frank K. Horridge, of Bournemouth, was recently tested, and is now used in the Transvaal campaign. It has been found satisfactory over the rough and hilly ground of South Africa. The shield will cover from nine to twelve men, though four can push it up hill. Its weight is a little over four hundred pounds.—London Spear.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes
35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. H: 494

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

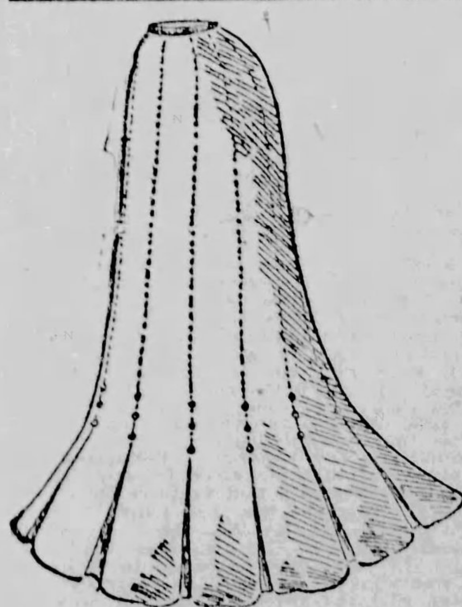
1435—Marie Cloak.

This dainty little top-coat will be found thoroughly comfortable as well as protective. It is cut to reach half-way between the knee and ankle, is fulled at the neck with gathers, or narrow plaits, and is finished with a deep stole collar.

Any of the favorite cloaking materials, light or medium in weight, are suitable for this model with any preferred style or lining. The collar may be of some contrasting material finished with a plaited or gathered frill of silk, ribbon, lace or embroidery. This garment may be worn by either boys or girls.

1760—Renshaw Skirt.

A stylish and graceful design of a plaited skirt, is here portrayed. The snug fitting front and sides are in a series of narrow gores, which half way below the knees are cut, sufficiently wide



to admit of being laid in box-plaits. The seams are opened and stitched, and finished with tiny tailor buttons. This design will be found especially desirable as it can be easily fitted to the figure.

1755—Lugard Eton Basque.

The smartness of this design consists

THE SURGICAL ANT OF BRAZIL

The native Brazilian, far removed, as he usually is, from doctors and surgeons, depends upon a little ant to sew up his wounds when he is slashed or scratched, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This odd creature is called the surgical ant, from the use to which it is put.

The ant has two strong nippers on his head. They are his weapons for battle or forage.

When a Brazilian has cut himself, for example, he picks up the ant, presses the nippers against the wound, one on each side and then gives the bug a squeeze. The indignant insect snaps his nippers together, piercing the flesh and bringing the lacerated parts close together. The Brazilian at that moment gives the ant's body a jerk and away it flies, leaving the nippers embedded in the flesh. To be sure that kills the ant, but he has served his most useful purpose in life. The operation is repeated until the wound is sewed up neatly and thoroughly.

in the jaunty loose pointed fronts, the machine stitching of seams and edges and in the use of tiny tailor buttons and loops. The back forms extend a few inches below the waist line having no

fullness, but a flat tailor lap. The vest is faced on the lining and is joined to the basque in the darts. As illustrated this design is made of black broadcloth, and the lapels and Eton fronts are faced with black satin. The sleeves have sufficient fullness to give the desired tailor "spring."

1611—Bijon Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. A dainty little frock, suitable for home or school wear, according to material selected. It is somewhat of a "Mother Hubbard" de-

sign, having a full skirt mounted to a yoke. It is suitable for any of the favorite silk, woolen or cotton goods, with the yoke and epaulette of some cotnrasting fabric trimmed with bands of trimming.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1586—Fairlie Frock.

Sizes for two and four years. Low neck and short sleeved frocks are being worn again by very little girls. The Fairlie frock for girls of two or four years may be worn in this quaint fashion or can be used with a separate high neck guimpe. The waist is plain and full, front and

back, and is attached to a plain, round skirt under a belt of embroidery or a sash. This pattern is equally serviceable for light wool goods or any variety of thin summer materials.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

THE NEW BROCADE.

A new kind of silk used exclusively by Worth gives the effect of a light background with a decoupe pattern in a darker tone applique all over it. In reality this is a brocade, but the brocade is so raised and thrown into relief that it has all this appearance, and only upon close examination undeceives the beholder. The master had just completed an exquisite toilette in this same silk, of a pale shimmering pearly gray. The bolero corsage fell over a salmon pink sash, swathed round the waist, lowering at the sides, and forming a point behind, when it fell in long fringed ends onto the train, which had a fishtail effect, formed by a wide box plait. The front was en tablier, with circular black velvet bands passing through diamond buckles running round the skirt.—London Telegraph.

THE HEROINE OF "QUO VADIS."

This is a rproduction of Sargent's celebrated painting, "Lygia." It portrays the heroine of Sienkiewicz's great story, "Quo Vadis."

Lygia was a Christian, and was condemned to martyrdom for her faith. She was strapped to the horns of a huge buffalo and carried thus into the arena. Her faithful attendant, Ursus, killed the buffalo with his bare hands, saving the girl from a frightful death.

Through love of Lygia, Vinicius, a young nobleman, at last embraced Christianity. He and Lygia escaped to Sicily, where they were married.

Sienkiewicz describes the aesthetic Petronius' first impressions of Lygia as follows:

"He thought Aurora might look like her. * * * * He considered everything and estimated everything; hence her face, rosy and clear; her fresh lips, as if set for a kiss; her eyes, blue as the azure of the sea; the alabaster whiteness of her forehead, the wealth of her dark hair, with the reflection of amber or Corinthian bronze gleaming in its folds; her slender neck, the divine slope of her shoulders, the whole posture, flexible, slender, young, with the youth of May and of freshly opened flowers. * * * * Beneath a statue of that maiden one might write 'Spring.'"

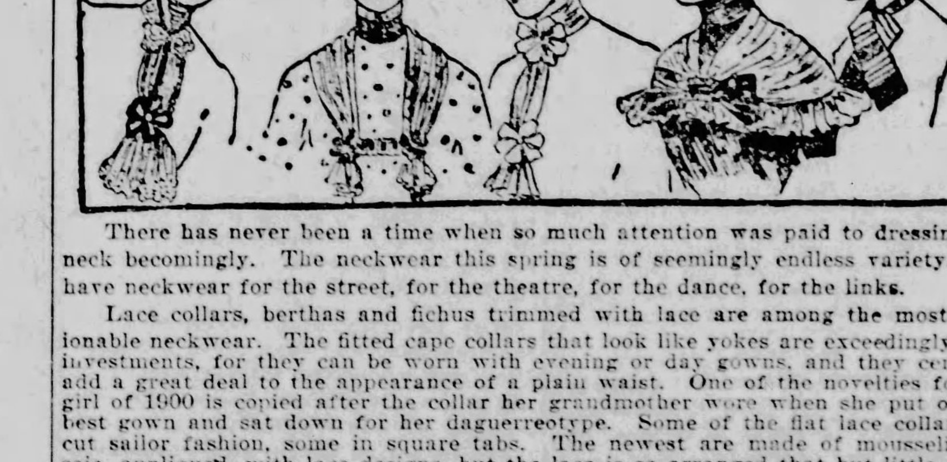
WILL RECEIVE JEANNE LANGTRY

A thrill of surprise has been given to society by Queen Victoria not less great in its way than the recent Elizabethan actions of the sovereign in political affairs. Miss Jeanne Langtry, daughter of the "Jersey Lily," is to be presented at the drawing-room. Her sponser is the famous Mrs. Cornwallis-West, herself a noted beauty of her day. Miss Jeanne is a beautiful girl, of charming manners and quite accomplished. She has been kept in strict seclusion by her notoriety-seeking mother, and, while Queen Victoria is terribly respectable, there really seems in this case no reason why she should not be presented.

Only society will talk, you know, and there is just a little lifting of the eyebrows and faint suggestions that what the prince of Wales wants in matters of social etiquette he generally gets. Then again it is all attributed to the war, and that this is really the reward for which Mrs. Langtry was working when she recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar" so many thousand times and responded so sympathetically to the "'Ear! 'Ears" of the unaspirated cockney.

Of course, it would be impossible to make "Mr. Jersey" a peer, and there is no other way and certainly no more graceful way of rewarding a woman who has collected many thousands of pounds for Tommy Atkins, and helped as much as anybody to stimulate the national war spirit, than by having her daughter presented to the queen. Miss Jeanne was born in 1881. She is, therefore, 19 years of age.—New York Evening World.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES IN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.



There has never been a time when so much attention was paid to dressing the neck becomingly. The neckwear this spring is of seemingly endless variety. We have neckwear for the street, for the theatre, for the dance, for the links.

Lace collars, berthas and fichus trimmed with lace are among the most fashionable neckwear. The fitted cape collars that look like yokes are exceedingly good investments, for they can be worn with evening or day gowns, and they certainly add a great deal to the appearance of a plain waist. One of the novelties for the girl of 1900 is copied after the collar her grandmother wore when she put on her best gown and sat down for her daguerreotype. Some of the flat lace collars are cut sailor fashion, some in square tabs. The newest are made of mousseline de soie, appliqued, with lace designs, but the lace is so arranged that but little of the mousseline shows. Honiton, renaissance and duchesse are the laces most used for these collars.

The long throat needs high collars, broad ribbons and many folds, while the short one should be dressed accordingly.—New York World.

DEAR CITY OF GOD.

(And if the poet said, "Dear City of Cecrop," may we not also say "Dear City of God?"—Marcus Aurelius.

I have eaten thy fruits, O World;
  Thy streets my feet have trod:
Shall there be no place of my building
  In thy walls, dear City of God?

I have taken my life from thee;
  In death I shall seek thy sod:
Shall there be no stone of my bringing
  In thy crown, dear City of God?

Thou hast opened thy gates to me,
  As the rock to Moses' rod:
Shall there be no lamp of my lighting
  In thy courts, dear City of God?

And thou weav'st me a mantle of gold
  Or I go ill-clad, unshod,
Ah, make me a citizen worthy
  To dwell in thee, City of God!

—New York World.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

CHILD LABOR IN GERMANY.

In Coburg-Gotha there are 5,455 children under 14 years of age employed at their homes in making buttons, dolls and toys for the factories. They work from four to six hours a day and earn in button making daily from 15-16ths of a cent to cents; on dolls from 2½ to 8¼ cents, and on toys from 1⅛ to 14 cents.—Indianapolis News.

News of the Week.

FRICK AND CARNEGIE SETTLE THE QUARREL

New York, March 22.—The Herald says:

"Under an agreement just signed, the contest between Andrew Carnegie and H.C.Frick has been closed, the lawsuits are ordered stopped, and an amicable arrangement has been made between the two great steel and iron manufacturers, by which not only are the warring elements set at rest, but a great steel and iron corporation has been formed that will be far-reaching in its influence, and have a capital of over $200,000,000.

"This result has been reached as the outcome of a personal conference between Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie, which continued for two days, and which finally culminated in the signing of an agreement, both for themselves and their friends and those allied in business with them. The agreement covers not only all the points at issue between the two leaders, but also the taking into the combination of all the allied companies in which they were individually interested.

Pittsburg, March 23.—The Carnegie Steel company, limited, under the agreement just reached, becomes a stock company with a capital variously estimated at from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000, the famous "iron-clad agreement" is wiped out, all litigation between the partners in the Carnegie company is dropped, and H. C. Frick, the former president of the company virtually secures all he has contended for. These facts are embodied in an authorized statement issued by the Carnegie Steel company, limited.

To President C. M. Schwab is given the credit for effecting this amicable arrangement. From the first he was opposed to allowing the contentions between the partners to reach the courts. Unable to prevent this, after the litigation was begun, he bent his energies toward securing a settlement that would be satisfactory to all the parties. He presented a number of propositions, but, one after another, they were rejected, until he advocated the organization of a stock company, the capital to be based upon the value of the company's properties and its earning capacity, and the partners in the limited corporation to receive stock proportionate to their present holdings. As the capital of the Carnegie company, limited, is $25,000,000, under the proposed plan of re-organization each partner will hold either eight or ten times as much stock in the new corporation. As Mr. Frick holds six per cent of the capital stock in the Carnegie Steel company, he will receive in stock of the new concern $12,000,000 if it is capitalized at $200,000,000; $15,000,000 if the figure is put up to $250,000,000. His contention in his suit was that his stock was worth at least $15,000,000 and he sued to recover the difference between that and the amount offered him.

The stockholders' meeting at which the terms of the agreement were sanctioned yesterday was attended by all officials and consulting partners of both companies with the exception of Mr. Carnegie and those who are abroad and in distant parts of this country.

On the basis of $250,000,000 capitalization of the new company, Mr. Carnegie's holdings, 58 1-2 per cent will be worth $146,250,000; Henry Phipps, jr., interest, 11 per cent, $27,500,000, and H. C. Frick's 6 per cent will stand him $15,000,000. George Lauder owns 4 per cent and President C. H. Schwab 3 per cent.

The properties to be included in the reorganization of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and all interests are the following:

The Carnegie Steel company, limited, owning the Edgar Thomson works, Bessemer, Pa., including Edgar Thomson blast furnaces, Edgar Thomson foundry, Edgar Thomson Steel works.

The Duquesne works, Duquesne, Pa., including Duquesne blast furnaces and Duquesne Steel works.

The Homestead Steel works, Munhall and Homestead, Pa., including Bessemer steel department, open hearth steel department, armor plate department and 13 finishing mills; the Carie blast furnaces, Rankin, Pa.

The Lucy blast furnaces, Pittsburg, Pa.; the upper union mills, Pittsburg, Pa.; the lower union mills, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Larimer Coke works, Larimer, Pa.

The Youghiogheny Coke works, Douglass, Pa.

The Carnegie Natural Gas company, the Youghiogheny Water company, the Mount Pleasant Water company, the Trotter Water company, the Union Railroad company, the Slack Water Railroad company, the Youghiogheny Northern Railway company, the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad company.

All the coal and coke property of the H. C. Frick Coke company, in Fayette and West Moreland counties, Pennsylvania, including 40,000 acres of unmined coal, 20,000 acres of surface lines, 11,000 coke ovens, 2,500 railroad cars, and 3,500 dwellings.

The Pittsburg and Conneaut Dock company.

Forty-three and six-tenths per cent of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock company.

One-fourth of the capital stock of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Dock company.

The Oliver Iron Mining company, owning all of the stock of the Metropolitan Iron and Land company, all of the stock of the Pioneer Iron company, 89.3 per cent of the stock of the Lake Superior Iron company, 98 per cent of the stock of the Security Land and Exploration company, one-half of the capital stock of the Pwabic company.

The Pittsburg Limestone company, limited.

The Pittsburg Steamship company, including all of its vessel property, etc., eleven steamships and two barges with a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 tons per annum.

RAMON REYES LALA AN EXPANSIONIST

Cleveland, O., March 22.—A special dispatch from New York to the Leader is as follows:

Mr. Ramon Reyes Lala, the Filipino lecturer, who has been touring the United States during the past year, recently dissipated what little wind was left in the sails of the anti-Imperialistic league, of Boston, in a spirited interview with Edward Atkinson, William Lloyd Garrison and Irving Winslow, the head and front of the anti-expansionist movement in this country. Mr. Lala told the leaders of the anti-Imperialistic league that neither they nor their league was strong enough to make him believe that the government at Washington was either rotten or corrupt.

The day before Mr. Lala's recent lecture in Boston he received a note from the headquarters of the league, requesting an interview.

"On arriving at the league's headquarters," he said to a reporter yesterday, "I found Messrs. Atkinson, Garrison and Winslow, who greeted me with open arms, and started in to convince me that the United States government was pursuing a grab-all policy in the Philippines, and shooting down my countrymen in mere lust and greed for power and territory.

"'Gentlemen' said I, interrupting them, 'do you think that a Filipino should be giving your lessons in patriotism? How and from what source you have received such impressions I can not comprehend. You are not posted on the exact truth of the Filipino trouble.'

"Then I explained the true condition of affairs in the Philippine islands, and demonstrated that my country would flourish under the rule of the United States, but they would have none of it, and repeated their statements about dishonesty and corruption at Washington. Finally I gave them my opinion straight from the shoulder, as the Americans say.

"'I hold you gentlemen of the anti-Imperialistic league,' said I, 'responsible for the thousands of deaths in the Philippines. You have been feeding my people with a lot of stuff that has entered their heads and made them believe that a large number of Americans are in sympathy with their hopeless insurrection. Why did you not bring peace first, and then argue the question in congress? You have done wrong; great, irreparable wrong. I have lived here in this country off and on for 12 years, and I have learned to know and appreciate the sterling worth of the Americans.

"'You must have received a wrong impression of me. I am neither an Agoncillo or an Aguinaldo, but a most ardent expansionist, and I believe that nothing could be better for my country than the protecting arm of these great United States. American capital and brains will develop our resources and ultimately make my people happier than they have ever been.

"'You can expect nothing from the rule of such a man as Aguinaldo, who has already proved his insincerity by selling himself to Spain. I consider Admiral Dewey the savior of my country, and the big, hardy American soldiers who followed him, his apostles. They are spreading the gospel of Americanism among my people, and the latter are already appreciating its benefits.'

"Well, if you will pardon a slang expression, the anti-Imperialists almost 'threw a fit' when I had finished. They regarded me with astonishment and, for a second, I flattered myself I had altered their views a trifle, but I had not, for when I took my hat to depart Mr. Winslow said, as he shook hands with me: 'I greet Mr. Lala as a countryman of Aguinaldo,' implying by his tones that he would not greet me in any other spirit nor accept my side of the question. So we could only agree to disagree, and parted in as friendly a spirit as possible under the circumstances.

"These anti-imperialists don't understand my country nor my countrymen. They have never been to the Philippines, and no one so situated is capable of giving a proper opinion. I am glad to see that the great body of American citizens are in entire accord with expansion, and I am sure that the men with whom I talked are too light to alter the weight of a nation's judgment."

A POLITICAL SCHEME.

Cleveland, March 24.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Leader is as follows:

For the past three days an investigation has been going on by which it is expected to be shown that a gigantic conspiracy has been conceived to create labor troubles all over the United States for political effect. Information that such a scheme has been devised has come from certain officials of large labor organizations who realize that a serious danger menaces the cause of organized labor and its future prospects in this country through the unprincipled machinations of scheming, conscienceless, and disreputable politicians.

The authenticity of the report is of such a character as to receive credence among prominent citizens of this and other cities, who are now engaged in the investigation mentioned, and which is expected to create an upheaval in the industrial and political world. It is not deemed advisable by those who are conducting the inquiry to make public at this time all the information they have on the subject, but it was intimated today that the result of their investigation would be sensational in the extreme.

Among those who are interested are several business men of large affairs, who do not wish it to become known generally just now that they are concerned in the matter. The identity of persons responsible for the information that plans have been laid to create a general strike movement in the country is likewise kept secret. It has been learned, however, that they have charged Democratic politicians of national repute with fomenting the unrest in labor circles. They have stated positively that the inspiring motives is purely political, and that the idea is to create widespread dissatisfaction among the people in the hope of enhancing the slender chance of Democratic success at the forthcoming national election, and intervening state and local elections.

One of the men who is participating in the investigation of the startling charge referred to, stated to the Leader correspondent that enough had been ascertained to justify the expectation that the inspiration of the plot would be traceable directly to persons identified with the Democratic national organization.

The conspiracy, it is stated, contemplates the interruption of the existing highly prosperous conditions of the wage-earners of the country, and the creation of a spirit of unfriendly feeling toward the Republican party in every state, and, consequently, the whole United States, and making it appear that that party is responsible for the dissatisfaction which is to lead to forthcoming strikes.

Artist Inherits $500,000.

Reno, Nev., March 24.—J. B. Schweitzer, a young artist of this place, has fallen heir to a fortune of about $500,000 bequeathed to him by his uncle, John Bryan Griffith, who recently died in India.

FOOD RULES COMPLEXION

Medicines of No Avail When Improper Food is Persisted In.

A young lady whose first name is Blossom, and who was for many years, misnamed, but is now properly named, tells some interesting facts about her efforts to clear up her complexion, which, in spite of all sorts of medicines and washes, face bleaches, etc., etc., were ineffective, because the root of the difficulty was not removed.

Her own story is interesting: "From childhood up, I, with my sisters and brothers, have been allowed the use of both tea and coffee. After I became a young lady, of course, it was no more than human that I should wish for a beautiful complexion like several of my companions, but which I did not have. Many different courses were taken to accomplish my end, such as applying face bleach, taking bottles and bottles of cleansing medicines, etc., all to no purpose.

"My older sister had learned before me that coffee was the root of the difficulty, and urged me to begin taking hot water. I tried it, but could find little satisfaction in so weak and unpalatable a beverage. While visiting a friend one day, I accepted a cup of coffee (as I supposed), when I noticed that this particular coffee had a hundred per cent better taste than the coffee we had been in the habit of using. Upon inquiring for the receipt of this very pleasing beverage, I learned that I had partaken of the noted Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

"I had struck the goal at last. This was the morning beverage that I wanted, and this, it turned out, was the secret of the beautiful complexion of my friend. Of course, we immediately commenced using it in our home, and I want to say that to-day not a more healthy, robust family is to be found in the United States, and the fact is attributable to our abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee." We do not feel disposed to publish the full name of Miss Blossom, but the name can be given to those interested, by letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. The young lady lives in Traverse City, Mich.

It may be of interest to know that many of the young ladies' seminaries throughout the country have discontinued the use of coffee and are using Postum Food Coffee. A letter from Rev. Alex Burr, secretary of the Seattle, Wash., Young Ladies' Seminary, recites: "We are using Postum Cereal Food Coffee on the table, greatly to the satisfaction of the faculty and a large number of boarding students."

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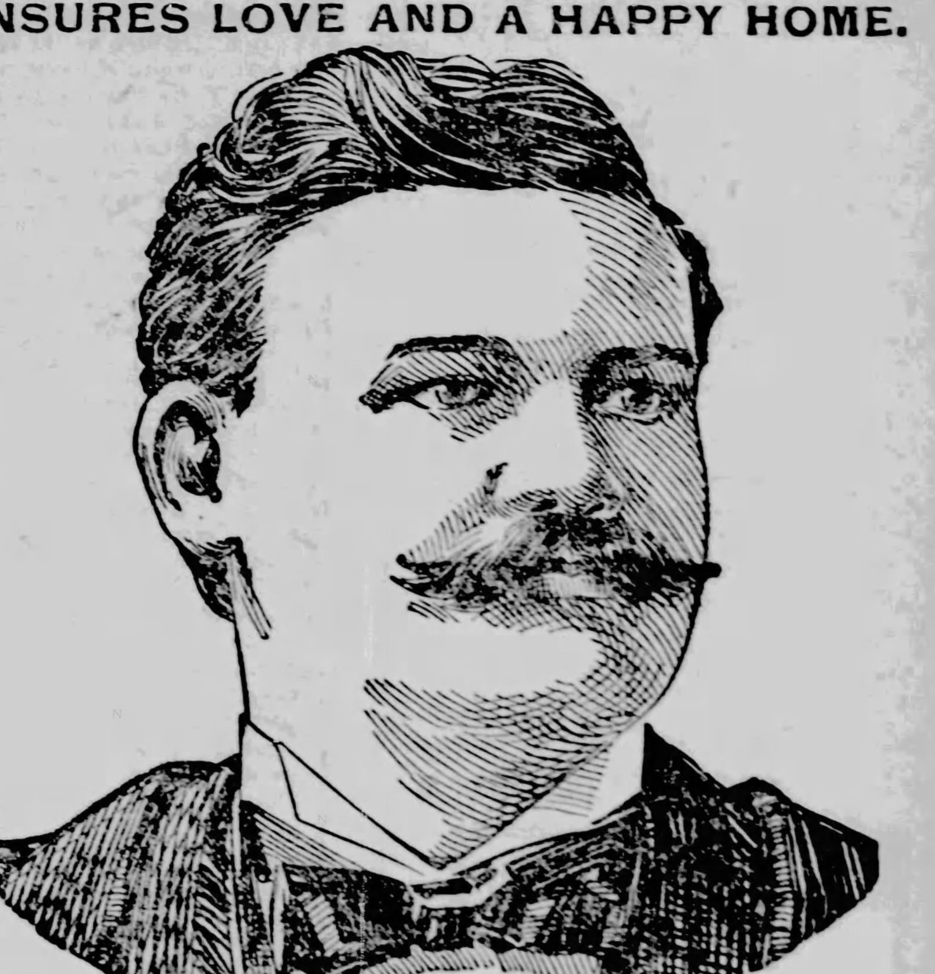

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1219 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipts with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargment is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipts as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

To advertise our goods we will send you this elegant $5 Shaving Set, genuine Swedish Razor, fancy Mug, horse hide Strop, Soap, Cosmetic and Face Powder. One Gent's handsome stem wind Watch the case is 14k. gold outside and fine German silver inside, fitted with good jeweled works, a reliable time-keeper, warranted 10 years. One gold plated Chain and one genuine Meerschaum Pipe. All for... $3.98 Sent by express C. O. D. with privilege of examination before you pay. We give you a great bargain to start you trading with us. Give us a trial. COLUMBIA WHOLESALE JEWELRY CO. Cor. Monroe & Dearborn Sts. Chicago, Ill.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 20.—Senate—Received majority report from the committee on privileges and elections declaring Senator Scott, of West Virginia entitled to his seat. Listened to extended speech by Mr. Morgan on the Porto Rico bill.

House—Mr. Sulzer, of New York, attacked the administration in a speech upon his resolution calling upon the War department for information as to what fortifications Great Britain was erecting on the Canadian border. The committee on military affairs submitted a reply to Adjutant General Corbin, saying such information was secret, but that Great Britain was erecting no works which threatened American rights. The committee recommended that the resolution lie upon the table, and this was done by a vote of 110 to 97. Consideration of the Loud bill to restrict the character of publications entitled to pound rates as second-class mail matter was then taken up. Mr. Loud defended it in a long speech. The other speakers were H. C. Smith (Mich.), in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Little (Ark.), Bell (Colo.), Henry (Miss.), Stokes (S. C.) and Brown (Ohio) in opposition to it.

Washington, March 21.—Senate—Mr. Turner (Wash.) stated he was informed by the Governor of Alaska that exclusive concessions for gold mining in the bed of the sea near Cape Nome, Alaska, had been granted by the secretary of War, and upon that statement he based a resolution of inquiry. Senator Turner said if such a grant had been made it was "a shame, a reproach and a scandal." The resolution was agreed to. The additional urgent deficiency bill was passed.

House—During the debate upon the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter Mr. McPherson (Rep., Iowa) charged that Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio) was the lobby which is fighting the bill. Otherwise the debate was without incident. Mr. Loud agreed to accept amendments to increase the number of sample copies which newspapers can send out at second-class rates from 50 to 2,000, and to limit the provision requiring newspapers to separate their mail to those having in excess of 5,000 circulation. The speakers to-day were Messrs. Bromwell (Ohio), Griggs (Ga.), McPherson (Iowa), Burke (Texas), Bingham (Pa.), Heatwole (Minn.) and Latimer (S. C.) in favor of the bill and Messrs. Moon (Tenn.), Lentz (Ohio), Vandiver (Mo.), Snodgrass (Tenn.), Cochran (Mo.) and Neville (Neb). against it.

Washington, March 22.—Senate—Passed a resolution by Mr. Butler asking the secretary of the Treasury for information as to the bank charters granted since the passage of the currency bill, and for other information concerning the operations of the new law. Devoted the rest of the day to debate on the Porto Rico problem.

House—By a vote of 148 to 96 recommitted to the committee on postoffice the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter. It is not thought the bill will reappear in the present session.

Washington, March 23.—Senate—Agreed to send the diplomatic and consular bill to conference. Passed the Porto Rico $2,000,000 appropriation bill as amended in conference by a vote of 35 to 15.

House—Passed the bill introduced at the request of northwestern lumbermen, authorizing the secretary of War to make regulations permitting the running of loose logs, rafts and lumber on streams in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Passed 142 private pension bills. Agreed to vote on the conference report of the Porto Rican appropriation bill at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Senate.—Recommitted the bill providing for a civil government for Puerto Rico. Accepted a statue of Oliver P. Morton from the state of Indiana, to be placed in Statuary hall. Passed bills to equalize the duties of district federal judges in Alabama; to pay James Drake, marshal of Washington, $1,529 expended by him, and appropriating $75,000 to pay the expenses of a commission to study commercial conditions in the orient.

House.—Agreed to the conference report on the Puerto Rico relief bill by a vote of 135 to 87. Passed the bill appropriating $10,000 for plans for a Grant memorial to be erected in Washington.

Washington, March 25.—Senate.—Mr. Foraker, in charge of the Puerto Rican bill, announced that, beginning with Monday's session, he would press the measure to a vote as soon as possible. The Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration the greater part of the session. An amendment was agreed to fixing a license upon almost every kind of trade and commerce in the district of Alaska, the licenses ranging from $10 to 500 per annum. The measure had not been disposed of at the conclusion of the session.

House.—Entered upon the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Jett (Ill.), criticised the policy of rushing officers through the high grades of the army just previous to retirement. Mr. Cox (Tenn.), and Mr. Ridgely (Kan.), opposed generally a permanent increase in the army as prejudicial to the best interests of the country, and Mr. Meyer (La.), discussed the Philippine policy, opposing the retention of the islands.

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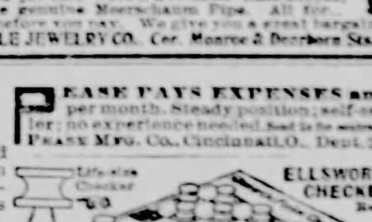

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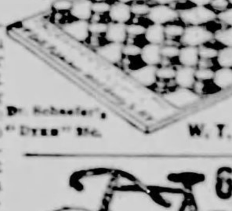

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IMMIGRATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 26.—The annual report of John Mackin, state superintendent of labor statistics, says:

Immigration returns for the quarter ended December 31, 1899, show an increase of 17,914 arrivals at New York over the preceding quarter, and 23,012 more than in the last three months of 1898. In the latter quarter the arrivals numbered 51,880; in the same three months of 1899, 74,892, and for the quarter ended in September, 1899, 56,978.

Comparing the returns for the closing quarter of 1899 with those of the corresponding period of 1898 it is seen that the largest proportionate gain of those races recording at least 2,000 arrivals was made by the Slovaks, whose increase was 3,418, or 121.7 per cent. The Polish race was second, with an increase of 94.2 per cent, or 3,105 in number; the Croatians and Slavonians being third, showing a gain of 1,845 or 85.4 per cent.

In point of numbers the Southern Italians still retain the lead in immigration, the arrivals of that race being nearly one-fourth of the total. There were 18,149, or 24.2 per cent, of that class who landed during the quarter which ended last December. Next in the numerical order come the Hebrews with 10,076, or 13.5 per cent.; then follow the Poles with 6,401, or 8.5 per cent.

The number of immigants arriving at the New York port during the quarter was 74,892. Of this number four-fifths were destined to the states composing the North Atlantic division, or which group the state of New York received the largest number. Of the total arrivals, 32,049 declared their intention to locate in New York state, 14,556 in Pennsylvania, 4,596 in New Jersey, 4,479 in Massachusetts, and 2,361 in Connecticut. Of those favoring the north central division for their destination, 4,008 went to Illinois, 2,355 to Ohio, and 1,869 to Michigan. To the South Atlantic division only 1,003 were bound, while the number destined to the south central division was but 629; 2,386 went to the western division.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE CLOUD.

A cloud came over a land of leaves
(Oh, hush, little leaves, lest it pass you by!)
How they had waited and watched for the rain,
Mountain and valley, and vineyard and plain,
With never a sign from the sky!
Day after day had the pitiless sun
Looked down with a lidless eye.

But now! On a sudden a whisper went
Through the topmost twigs of the poplar spire;
Out of the east a light wind blew;
All the leaves trembled, and murmured and drew
Hope to the help of desire;
It stirred the faint pulse of the forest tree,
And breathed through the brake and the brier.

Slowly the cloud came, and then the wind died,
Dumb lay the land in its hot suspense;
The thrush on the elm-bough suddenly stopped,
The weather-warned swallow in mid-flying dropped,
The linnet ceased song in the fence;
Mute the cloud moved, till it hung overhead,
Heavy, big-bosomed, and dense.

Ah, the cool rush through the dry-tongued trees,
The patter and plash on the thirsty earth,
The eager bubbling of runnel and rill,
The lisping of leaves that have drunk their fill,
The freshness that follows the dearth!
New life for the woodland, the vineyard, the vale,
New life with the world's new birth!
—Anonymous.

It Is a Plain Duty.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"The world means well, though it wander and stray
From the straight, short cut to duty;
So go ahead in the path, I say,
For after awhile it will come your way,
Bringing its pleasures and beauty."

The spring months have come around again as they have an old-time fashion of doing each year, bringing with them what is not old but decidedly new in comparison, the duty to women of voting in the school elections. That very many women do not view it in the light of a duty, or if they do, leave it unfulfilled, the past has made evident, and it is this indifference which has brought about the talk of rescinding the privilege. Say the men: "We have given you the opportunity of taking part in the government of the schools in which your children are educated, and you do not avail yourselves of it, therefore we might as well put an end to the experiment."

Of course this is an absurdity, for the men who stay away from the polls are not few, but who would think it necessary to disfranchise them for that reason? In fact, a great deal of the masculine argument against woman-suffrage reminds me of the conversation between Josiah Allen and his wife Samantha about the war in the Philippines and South Africa. Here is a part of it, Josiah being brought to the point of making an explanation of some remarks:

"Well," sez he, "all I meant wuz it hain't wimmen's spear (sphere) to talk about war."

"No, I know what wimmen's spear is in war time; it is to have her heart go to the front with them she loves; to suffer and die with 'em, only her'n is a livin' death, ten times worse to bear, to endure and suffer all the calamities that foller war. To be taxed for money to carry on an undertakin' her soul loathes—I guess I know what wimmen's spear is in war."

Sez Josiah: "Wimmen can't understand such things, Samantha; their minds hain't built right."

Sez I, sadly: "Mebby that's so, Josiah; mebby my mind hain't built right to see the beauty of two great nations, pledged to peace and enlightenment, waging bloody wars six months after a Peace Conference. They say they believe the Bible and want to carry it to benighted nations of the globe. But how are the savages goin' to believe 'em when they preach that the religion of Jesus is peaceable, long suffering, forgiving, and then pitch at 'em with cannons and swords?"

Josiah got right up and sez he: "I'm going to bed; they hain't no use of argyin' with wimmen, they can't argy fair, it hain't in 'em." And he wound up the clock and went to bed.

The "bearings" of the above, especially the final paragraph, upon the subject, lies, as Captain Jack Bunsby would say, "in the application on't."

Even so brilliant, and strong, and true a man as Lyman Abbott flops into the shallowest of holes when he lets old-time traditions of woman's "spear" govern his talk about their voting. The vine and oak period is, however, rapidly passing away. The day is not far distant when the answer of Robert Browning to the question, "Why are you a Liberal?" will come readily to the thought of men when questioned as to why they believe in the ballot for women. He wrote:

But little do or can the best of us:
That little is achieved through liberty.
Who, then, dares hold, emancipated thus,
His fellow shall continue bound? Not I,
Who live, love, labor freely, nor discuss
A brother's right to freedom. That is why."

This will come when they cease to look upon the subject from the selfish, sentimental, and sex point of view, but rather from that of considering a class who have no part in the making of the laws by which they are governed, but who yet are capable of self-government.

It was not my purpose, however, here to urge general suffrage for women, but rather to appeal to women themselves to take their part in the coming school elections. In Toledo the matter has been lifted out of politics where it never should be under any circumstances, and in which, under existing conditions, it was ruinous to the cause of education. It is in the power of the women to keep it out, and they will be making a great mistake if they do not put forth a strong effort for that purpose. This will require their presence at the polls and a vote cast for those persons who, after a careful consideration, they believe best fitted to judge wisely of the needs of the schools. No other thought than this should be allowed to govern in a thing of such vital moment.

Personally, I believe there should be at least one woman upon the Board of Education, a strong-brained, sensible mother or teacher of children, who knows from experience what is needed for the most effective work in the school room. Man and woman, however, should be primarily chosen for their fitness and not because of sex. This ought to be the supreme test in considering the question of voting.

That women will so consider it I am sure, knowing well how many among them are earnest, thoughtful and sensible. The only thing to be feared is a lack of interest, or a thoughtlessness which will lead them to forget their duty in this direction. Nothing is more important to future good citizenship—and I use the word "citizenship" in its highest sense—as the right training of the children, a large part of which is received in the school room. There impressions are made which last for a life-time. The smallest part of education is, in reality, gained from books. It is the influence of wise teachers who love their work; of surroundings which appeal to the child's sense of the good and the beautiful; of arrangements that promote health and enjoyment,—these are what bear a large part in the education which truly educates.

Mothers, these things, so vital to your children's welfare, are largely in your own hands, and you cannot safely be indifferent. Do not underestimate the value of the ballot in this connection. Remember that every vote counts one. No matter what your opinion of the desirability of woman's voting in other things, you cannot fail to see that your direct interest and influence in the schools are of paramount importance if you would have them reach the highest efficiency. By your action now, any possible attempt to reinstate political methods in the management of the city's educational affairs, which are your affairs, may be defeated. Upon you rests the responsibility.

The above was written especially for Toledo, but it applies to all places where women have a vote of any kind.—Ed.

Written for The Blade.

LITTLE THINGS.

'Tis easy to speak a word of cheer
To some one whose heart is sad;
And as your onward way you wend,
You can know by that word you've gained a friend,
And your heart will feel more glad.

'Tis easy to give a pleasant smile
To some one whose joys are few;
Though but a smile—a little thing—
Peace to some weary one 'twill bring
And return ten-fold to you.

'Tis easy to lend a strong, young arm
To steady the aged feet;
To whisper of hope to some one, who
Has heavier burdens to bear than you,
And greater trials to meet.

Little things? Aye, but a little thing,
Done in a kindly way;
A thoughtful deed, a kind word said,
As your toilsome path through life you tread,
Will bring its reward some day.
—Nettie Potts.

The Cozy Corner

Oklahoma is a new friend who makes us a little visit this morning. She is very welcome, and we shall be glad to hear from her as to the way the women of her territory clean house:

Dear Cozy Corner friends, please admit a stranger to your midst. I have been a subscriber to The Blade but a short time, but long enough to be very much interested in your letters. I think it would add to our interest if we could know where each person who writes lives, for possibly some might be our neighbors.

I did not have the privilege of reading Sweetie's letter, but have seen a number of those referring to its contents. I would ask all who have not themselves had a true heart sorrow to be slow in telling those who suffer that "too much talk of trouble gets to be monotonous."

Some of us who have had disappointment and trouble until we felt that it was impossible for us to bear it longer without some human sympathy do not think thus. We can appreciate the comfort that comes from "talking over" our trials with friends, and I suppose we are all friends in the Cozy Corner, are we not?

I have a dear daughter who has just left me to make a home in the far west, and as I shall send her The Blade to be a tie between the new and the old one, I ask you all to write cheerful, happy letters, so she will not be so lonesome away from all she loves except her husband and child.

Old Subscriber: Perhaps I come too often, but I was just reading an article in the New York Tribune which made me so indignant I felt that I must speak in meeting and tell you of my thoughts. It was about the increase of the number of women who are each year enjoying the pleasures (?) of hunting, and praising them for engaging in "this noble sport." It is stated that one hundred and fifty deer had been killed this winter in Maine by women.

It seems bad enough for men to kill animals for amusement, but when it comes to women being so cruel hearted as to enjoy such a thing, I think they are worse than Indians, who only kill what is necessary for their living.

Such "females" ought to be sent to the Philippines to take a hand in the Spanish bull fights. The paper spoke of the pleasure the women have in riding after the poor hunted animals, and how the one who was in at the death won a prize. It seems to me shameful.

Cousin Patsy, Ga.: It seems strange that while the present time is all we can call our own so many of us live entirely in the past, or in the future, failing to appreciate the good things of life, while the older people often think the best of their lives was spent when they were young.

We are all in the care of One who knows what we most need, so why not enjoy the beautiful things He has given to brighten our lives? Why wait till the delicate flowers droop and die before we appreciate their fragrance? Why wait till the impenetrable wall of death separates us from those who are near and dear before we express our love?

I should be glad to hear from the Cozy Corner friends their opinions as to when is the happiest time of life—childhood, youth, middle life or old age.

Bonnie Belle, W. Va., asks if there is any harm in using complexion creams. It depends upon what you use. A good one is really beneficial, and in cold weather especially, is a comfort, as well as being a benefit to the complexion. The face and neck should be washed clean, and there are very many women who have yet to learn what it means to do this, strange as it may seem, and the cream thoroughly massaged into the pores of the skin. If this is done before going out into the air it will effectually prevent chapping or roughness.

If the cream is used before retiring at night, the face should be carefully bathed with warm water and dried thoroughly in the morning. Nothing is more unpleasant to see than one the skin of which is clogged with cosmetics of any kind, and for the young plenty of water, good soap and good care will produce and keep a complexion that can be equalled in no other way.

A good and safe cream and one easily made is here given: One-half pound pure mutton suet tried out over a slow fire and strained; to this add an equal amount of white glycerine and a few drops of any preferred perfume. Stir this mixture until it begins to harden, then pour it into little earthen jars and keep in a cool place.

Bride: Where there is to be no wedding reception, "announcement" cards are sent to friends, usually so as to reach them very soon after the wedding. These cards are issued by the parents, or nearest relative of the bride, and read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith announce the marriage of their daughter Mary, to Mr. Thomas Jones, on Thursday, March fifteenth, nineteen hundred, in Trinity church, Toledo, O." Or, Jane Hudson announces the marriage of her sister, the same form being used in both cases.

Where there are no near friends, the following form may be used, the groom sending them out: "Mr. Charles Davis and Miss Ella Green. Married on Wednesday, January the tenth, nineteen hundred. Toledo, Ohio." The at home date may be added if desired.

We give Miranda double price,
And yet we find it pays;
For with the man who peddles ice
She flirts on summer days;
And when the winter comes, why we
Her wisdom still extol.
She changes that her swain may be
The man who brings our coal.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

The vegetarian bill-of-fare recently given in the Cook's department has called forth much comment, and many inquiries from our readers, some anxiously asking if The Blade Cook has "gone over to the vegetarian fad," and others thanking her for helping them to think of something for dinner besides meat, and asking for more menus and for recipes.

The Blade Cook does not often "go over" to any fad, believing that what is one man's meat, may be poison to another, but she is thoroughly convinced that it would be much better if many of our American families adopted the foreign custom of eating less animal food and more of cereals and vegetables.

That such a thing as maintaining health and vigor upon a vegetarian diet is possible has been proven beyond doubt by the experiments of the commonwealth community of the state of Georgia, in which over eighty persons are so kept, and at a cost of three cents each a day.

Aside from the economic view of such a diet, the food has a very great influence on the health and mental condition of people. You will find that the greatest thinkers and workers along mental and spiritual lines are not great meat eaters, and there are many who do not hesitate to say that the abolishing of it as food must precede the fruition of any project for an universal peace. The fact that men and beasts are fed upon a diet of flesh when it is desired to make them unusually savage is brought up as an argument for this belief.

By request the recipe is given for the vegetable turkey that formed one course of last week's menu:

Take one cupful of bread crumbs, soak in water and drain. Add one-half cupful of chopped walnuts or pecans, one beaten egg, one teaspoonful dairy butter, one teaspoonful of powdered sage or parsley. Season to taste, mix all well together and bake in a moderate oven.

Some easily made cream soups may be a welcome addition to a Lenten dinner. Here are two:

Onion Soup.

Chop three large onions and fry them in a tablespoonful of butter till soft and brown; then add three tablespoonfuls of flour and stir till it is cooked. Add gradually one pint of boiling water and stir this till it is perfectly smooth. Boil, mash and stir into one quart of boiling milk three potatoes; into this pour the other ingredients and season with salt and pepper. Place in the tureen some pieces of toasted bread, or some oyster crackers, and pour over them the soup. The addition of a cupful of cream improves all of these soups.

Potato Soup.

Boil and mash four medium-sized potatoes. Thicken one pint of milk with one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour; add the mashed potatoes, season with salt and pepper and serve very hot. If desirable to make a heartier soup the well-beaten yolks of two eggs may be stirred into this just before serving.

DAINTY WORK FOR DAINTY FINGERS

For those who have a passion for making something new, we give a design for a centre-piece, which received the first prize in the embroidery and lace contest of 1899, given by the American Queen. The idea of this cameo centre-piece is to reproduce the cameo heads with a setting of gold filigree and scrolls.

The ground behind the Greek heads is to be closely darned with Spanish floss, and the heads outlined with white Japan outline silk. Use medium and dark shades for the immediate setting of the heads and the lighter shades for the foliated scrolls between.

Something that can be easily made, and which will serve to amuse the children is given in the second illustration.

Cut squares of bright colored tissue paper, twist each corner and fasten to them a piece of strong twine, as shown in figure 1. Then bring the four strings evenly together and tie them into a knot, to which secure a very light bit of stick, as in figure 2. When complete, toss the little parachute out of the window, and if properly made it will go up like a kite. A string may be attached to the stick, and when this is fastened to the window the bit of paper will remain suspended in the air and not stray away.

Count Tolstoy's New Novel

"MASLOVA GOT UP AND STOOD LOOKING AT THE PRESIDENT."
—Book I. Chap. 9.

A new novel from the pen of Tolstoy would attract attention at any time, first, because this great Russian author never writes even a story unless he has something to say to his readers which he deems of the greatest importance; second, because he injects into his words a vitality that give his convictions of truth a real life, from which none who follow them can get away. At the present time, however, an added interest is felt in the work just brought out by Dodd, Mead & Company, inasmuch as he has declared that it is his last word to the world; his final protest against the existing order of things; his final effort to arouse the national conscience to a recognition of the terrible wrongs that are perpetrated in the name of religion, law, and morality.

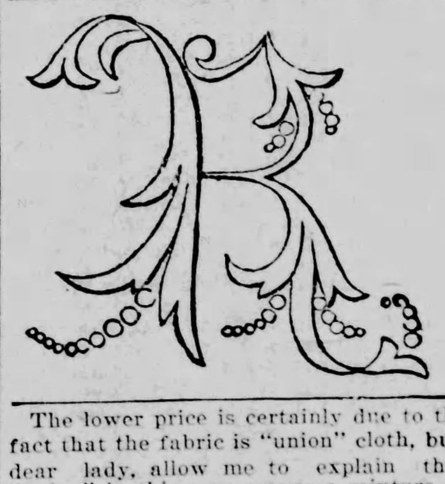
Resurrection is essentially a novel of purpose and that purpose is nowhere concealed. It is, from first to last, an indictment of our present day civilization, and one of wonderful force and power. To say that there are not, here and there, crudities, and what to the sensitive thought may seem coarseness of idea and expression would be untrue, but there is so much intensity of feeling, such strong faith in the divinity of every human being, such a reverence for justice, such a sympathy for the weak, such a burning desire to help the faltering, that one loses all inclination to adverse criticism, and recognizes only the great heart throbbing through every sentence.

The story is not a pleasant one, not one to be followed for mere entertainment. The principal characters are not attractive in the beginning, and they only become so as their lives slowly unfold before the reader.

The history of Resurrection in this country need not be repeated. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, publish the only English translation authorized by Count Tolstoy.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS

"One Woman" writes us about table linen, asking how it is that one firm of dry goods merchants can sell this commodity so much cheaper than others. An acquaintance recently bought some table cloths for 40 cents a yard, while she had to pay 75 cents for what, so far as she can see, is no better. The word of the merchant was given that the cheaper cloth is "pure union goods," and our correspondent thinks possibly that fact may account for the difference in price, as "unions are always able to discount outside factories."



The lower price is certainly due to the fact that the fabric is "union" cloth, but, dear lady, allow me to explain that "union" in this case means a mixture of part cotton with the linen, while your 75 cent material is undoubtedly all linen, and will wear and launder much better than the union goods, which will never look so well after its first washing.

Pure linen is hard and slippery to the touch, and if a dampened finger is applied to one side of such a cloth, the moisture will at once appear on the other side, whereas it will be slow in showing in mixed goods.

Double damasks are very seldom sold for less than a dollar a yard, and there are so-called "double-faced" cloths which are, in reality, only single.

In buying table linen it is the best and cheapest in the end, to get the double damask. The half-bleached will wear much better than the full-bleached, and will soon become naturally whitened by repeated washings. This is better than to use any preparation of lime for that purpose.

The proper width of a cloth is from 12 to 18 inches wider than the table on which it is used. Napkins to match the pattern can always be found. These should be 27 inches square for a dinner napkin and 23 inches for breakfast, luncheon or supper use.

Floral designs are very much in vogue, and the old-fashioned "snow-drop" will always have some faithful admirers.

One of the newest designs of this season is the "watered" or "moire" pattern. In the best qualities, these cloths are as beautiful as the silk.

If you are making centerpieces and doilies, remember that the use of colors is not so popular as formerly. This change is owing to the fact that it is impossible to find wash-silks that will not fade. Mats edged with lace, or done in Battenburg or Bohemian patterns are used on polished tables with good effect.

A Carrier Pigeon's Race for Life.

The passengers on the ferryboat Piedmont, from Oakland, Cal., were treated to the spectacle of a speed test between a sea eagle and a carrier pigeon, in which the smaller bird won by saving its life. When the boat was opposite Goat Island, P. H. Schlotzhauer, a pigeon fancier of Alameda, released five birds. Among them was the famous 5-year-old homer, Duke of Richmond, who has proved his right to a title of nobility in more than a score of long distance flights. The pigeons rose into the air and circled several times. Four of them turned toward the east, but the fifth, which was the duke of Richmond, was seen to flirt and drop toward the Piedmont. Then the passengers made out that the pigeon was being pursued by a large bird. The two birds were at an elevation of 1,000 feet when the chase began, with the carrier a short distance in the lead. As by instinct he dropped straight for the place where his master had released him, and landing upon the ladies' deck of the Piedmont, fluttered through the cabin door. The sea eagle was so confident that it would strike its prey that it did not check its pursuit until within ten feet of the rail of the ferryboat. Then it wheeled suddenly, and hovering about the stern of the boat for a few moments, winged its way back toward Goat Island. Once inside the cabin, the frightened pigeon ran down the aisle until it came to a passenger reading a newspaper. As if sure of protection, it fluttered up to his side and perched on the arm of his seat. There it was caught by Schlotzhauer and safely caged.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM

"The Man With the Hoe" let others sing,
And to him ready tribute bring;
Tell of his labor and unrest,
The sense of wrong that rives his breast;
How on his Atlas back he bears
The world, with all its toils and cares,
His broken spirit wrapped in gloom—
I sing "The Woman with the Broom."

Smiling, within the door she stands
Her busy broom in willing hands;
She makes the household wheels go 'round
Without a jar, with scarce a sound;
To her the skies are always clear,
And, moving with a breath of cheer,
She sweeps away the dust of gloom—
This happy Woman with the Broom.

And while she works she sings a song,
While all life's joys together throng,
That rings a call from roof to dome
Throughout her realm of "Home, Sweet Home;"
Love's garden nestles 'round the door,
Where flowers of fond affection bloom
And how their rainbow heads before
The radiant Woman with the Broom.

Queen o'er the home her scepter sways;
Her subject walk in pleasant ways;
They love her rule, protect her right;
Enjoy her sweetness, strength and light.
And when, at last, she's called to rest,
"Her children rise and call her blessed;"
By cradle, altar and the tomb,
The faithful Woman with the Broom.
—George Birdseye in Leslie's Weekly

What Thomas A. Edison Says.

"Why, after years of watching the processes of nature, I can no more doubt the existence of an Intelligence that is running things than I do of the existence of myself. Take, for example, the substance water that forms the crystal known as ice. Now there are hundreds of combinations that form crystals, and every one of them save that of ice sinks in water. Ice, I say, doesn't. And it is rather lucky for us mortals, for if it had done so we all would be dead. Why? Simply because if ice sank to the bottom of rivers, lakes and oceans as fast as it froze, those places would be frozen up and there would be no water left. That is only one example out of thousands that to me prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that some vast Intelligence is governing this and other planets."

Skylarks.

John Burroughs relates that a number of years ago a friend in England sent him a score of skylarks in a cage. He gave them their liberty in a field near where he lived. They drifted away, and he never heard or saw them again. But one Sunday a Scotchman from a neighboring city called on him and declared, with visible excitement, that on his way along the road he had heard a skylark. He was not dreaming, he knew it was a skylark, though he had not heard one since he had left the banks of the Doon, a quarter of a century or more before. The song had given him infinitely more pleasure than it would have given to the naturalist himself. Many years ago some skylarks were liberated on Long Island, and they became established there, and may now occasionally be heard in certain localities. One summer day a lover of birds journeyed out from the city in order to observe them. A lark was soaring and singing in the sky above him. An old Irishman came along and suddenly stopped as if transfixed to the spot. A look of mingled delight and incredulity came into his face. Was he indeed hearing the bird of his youth? He took off his hat and turned his face skyward, and with moving lips and streaming eyes stood a long time regarding the bird. "Ah," thought the student of nature, "if I could only hear the bird as he hears that song with his ears!" To the man of science it was only a bird-song to be critically compared to a score of others, but to the other it brought back his youth and all those long-gone days on his native hills!

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE HOMELESS CAT.

She stood in the tender twilight,
While the soft wind whispered by;
Homeless, friendless and weary,
Under the evening sky.

The scent of violets wafted
From the grassy turf at her feet,
And the promise of coming summer
Made all things wondrous sweet.

But alone she stood in the twilight,
With the dew on her roughened hair,
And her soft eyes dimmed by unshed tears,
Without a friend to care;

Nor even a roof to shelter her,
Or a kindly word is said,
As from door to door she moves along,
Begging her daily bread.

Oh, think of her in your cheerful homes,
When the twilight shadows come,
And you gather around your bounteous board
In the safe and happy home.

Give her a kind and gentle word—
You can surely spare her that;
She may come to your door at any time—
The homeless, deserted cat.
—Mrs. B. F. Powell, in The Humane Alliance.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

POEM STUDY FOR MARCH.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."
—H. W. Longfellow.

For the March poem study papers have been received from Hoosier, Florence, Nita, Daisy and Baby Bye. Some of these have acted upon the suggestion that they send the names of those whom they consider have made the most helpful foot-prints for us to follow, but none have given their reasons for so thinking. This idea will, if followed, bring out very clearly the individuality of the writer, which is one object Miss Prudence has in view.

There is a suggestion of femininity in the name "Brown Eyes," but after reading this letter, I think all doubt as to the sex of the writer will be dispelled, unless there is some girl who has taken up an entirely new line of employment in some part of the great Centennial state of Ohio:

As it has been more than a year since I wrote to the M. G. R.'s I do not know whether Miss Prudence still considers me one of her boys, but I have read the column all the time.

I have been busy making railroad ties so the different roads will be in good shape to carry our Merry-Go-Rounds to Toledo in 1902. Trusting that the Centennial will be a success, and that I am excused for absence, I will take my leave.

Of course the Centennial will be a success, and Miss Prudence is hoping to see "Brown Eyes" and many others of her girls and boys in 1902.

Rattle Trap, Indiana, sends the following beautiful verse which she suggests that we use for some future study. Whether we take it for this purpose or not we cannot fail to be benefited by a perfect study of it, and a practical application of it to our lives.

TRUST HIM.

As one who hears the trains at night
Go thundering outward through the air,
Yet undisturbed, dreams on, because
Driver and pointman know the laws,
And, dark or light, will do the right,
Not his, but theirs, the care.

So do thou take thy rest and sleep.
The world's great load is not for thee,
Not thine to start the trains of life,
Or choose for men, or quell their strife.
The Father will His children keep,
Trust Him and happy be.

Paris Hysinger, Tennessee, writes the following:

There is a little stream of water near here, too small to be called a river, but near its source it runs the mill that grinds the corn which gives sustenance to the people in the neighborhood. Somewhat farther along in its course it turns a wheel in another mill where the wool is prepared for the clothing of these people, and about three miles from its source it supplies the motive power for a factory where the caskets in which they are buried, are made. Is not this a very useful little stream?

Another absentee returns today. We have a welcome for all, especially where their absence has been unavoidable.

Forrest, West Virginia: After an absence of more than a year I come again and hope to obtain a badge, if the supply is not exhausted. I wish to say to Snowball that the compulsory school law in this state is, in most respects, like that in Michigan, except that pupils are compelled to attend school between the ages of 8 and 14 years, and instead of a truant officer, the teacher is obliged to act in the capacity. This provision of the law is often the cause of much prejudice against him, and is an obstacle to his success in the school.

While teaching is an honorable profession, there are probably more disadvantages connected with it than with almost any other. This is doubtless due to the fact that teachers have never been sufficiently organized to press their demands for better treatment.

In the school district where I reside the majority make teaching a profession—a life work—and hold first-class certificates, but instead of appreciating this, the school board has reduced their salaries to the pitiful sum of $28 per month. A good teacher becomes discouraged at this lack of appreciation of his work and gives it up for a more progressive occupation, thus making it merely a stepping-stone to something else instead of devoting to it his best energies.

Jean, an old friend under a new name, writes:

I used occasionally to come in for a chat with you, until circumstances prevented me from having that pleasure. Now that I am here again, I do not suppose you will recognize me under my new name.

It is certainly delightful to read your letters; some of them are so "homey." The poem studies have brought out quite original thoughts, and have been, I should think, very helpful. In regard to the increase in the numbers of this company, it seems to me as if, in time, the M. G. R. will be everywhere, with its influence for good—of course, it must be for good, with out motto.

Miss Prudence is in receipt of a letter from one who says he is a Soldier Boy, and who gives a little account of life in one of our Uncle Sam's forts. The letter is quite interesting, but it is written with a lead pencil, and would need a great deal of editing before using, so we shall have to omit it and ask our Soldier Boy to be a little more careful about his writing and spelling the next time.

Fannie Bain sends a little gem of verse which we will use soon.

Shamrock tells how she made a practical application of our motto, in aiding a tired mother at a railroad station.

Mountain Sister asks if some one will please tell her about the origin of the Merry-Go-Round.

New England Girl, as you have been with us almost from the first of our work, will you kindly step to the front and, speaking loud and plain, tell this sister, and any other who may wish to hear, what you know about the "Origin and Growth" of the Blade M. G. R.

Elva, Michigan, sends this question:

I would like to ask any M. G. R. who has had experience, what to do with a boy of one's own size (in school) who is just as full of mischief as he can hold? I confess I am puzzled to know.

Like St. Joe Schoolboy, I am interested in the poem studies, though I have not given any assistance. I would suggest as future studies, Bryant's "Thanatopsis," and "The Cold Water Man," by John G. Saxe.

Little Johnnie, I would cheer, rather than laugh at you at work in your bachelor home in the Ozarks. Now that women are doing so much of what has been called men's work, why should not men try women's work?

M. G. R's, do you all wear badges? I wear mine, and have had many questions about it, but have never yet heard any one say, "So you, too, are an M. G. R."

Here is a tempting invitation from Capt. Nemo. Perhaps it is as well to wait a while before we prepare to accept it, but we will still consider that we are invited:

I am very much interested in the building of a submarine boat, for which I have an excellent plan, and if I ever succeed I will take you all for a sub-marine ride. Did I hear some one object? You need have no fear; it will not be a boat like the clumsy, unwieldy affairs we have seen, crawling along on wheels, but a graceful, serviceable boat whose engines, propellers and all of her appurtenances are designed by her captain.

For the Young Folks.

THE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

(Concluded.)

SECOND EVENING.

After all had said what they could on the subject, the President read the following answers from a list he had on his desk:

1. Catalogue.
2. Caterpillar.
3. Cataract.
4. Cato.
5. Category.
6. Cattle.
7. Catarrh.
8. Catacomb.
9. Catkin.
10. Catapult.
11. Catastrophe.
12. Catnip.

Gracie Taylor had all but three, which was more than any one else, so she was given as a prize—what do you think? I am sure you would never guess, for I am certain no other club ever gave such a funny prize, so I will tell you. It was one of "Samantha Allen's" kittens. It was as black as its mother, and dressed up with a huge bow of yellow ribbon on its neck, and looked as proud as if it knew it was a "prize pussy."

We had no more business at that meeting, but a whole hour of fun, and before we left, Susie French invited us to be with her the next time, and told us we would be expected to give the names of cities that were explained by the following questions:

1—The greatest engineering feat.
2—An improvement on the ship that grounded on Mt. Ararat.
3—A military defense and a Paris dressmaker.
4—A city whose aim and end is "go."
5—Our board of city fathers and a precipice.
6—An exclamation, an appeal to our best friend, and a laugh.
7—An opera encore.
8—A place for lingerers.
9—A high place and what all children love.
10—A girl's name and a Roman garment.

When she announced that we could find these towns by studying our geography lessons, Sammy rebelled and said it was against the laws of the club to have to learn anything. For a minute we were afraid this program would have to be given up, and we did not like to, as some of us thought we could already guess some of the answers, so were very glad when Will's young lady sister told Sammy that it was a very different thing to learn such things just for fun, and to learn them to recite to a teacher. That made it all right, and we said good night and went home very happy, Gracie having no trouble at all carrying her prize, which was fast asleep in the basket that "went with the cat."

Third Evening.

At the third meeting our interest had not abated and we were all present for roll-call. Several members had full lists of answers this time, and even the small children had a few of them. There were so many correct ones that we could not give a reward to all, so we "counted out," with "onery, ourery, ickery ann," and we let Sammy "say it," for a booby prize, as he did not have any of the answers, but he was just as well pleased with his share of the fun. Mary Cooper was "it," and therefore was declared the winner of the prize.

This was some short poems that Gracie had cut from newspapers and pasted on cards. These were tied together with a piece of blue ribbon, making a very pretty little book, which cost nothing but a little thought and work on Gracie's part, and, if you will never tell, I will let you into the secret. The cards were cut from a shoe box, and the ribbon was one of her old hair ties, that she washed and made look "just like new." We all admired it exceedingly, Mary declaring she liked it much better than she would any "store-made" book.

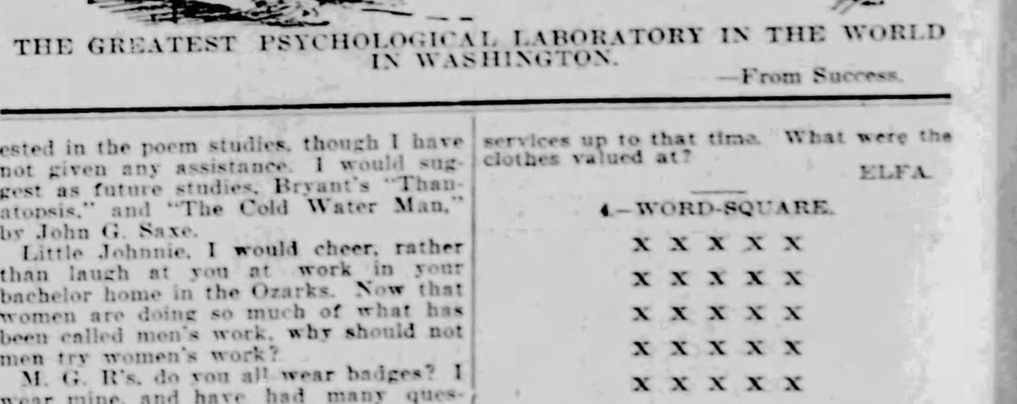
The answers were then read and, as at the former meeting, we all wondered why we didn't think of them, as you will, I am sure. Here they are:

1. Wheeling. 2. Newark. 3. Fort Worth. 4. Chicago. 5. Council Bluffs. 6. Omaha. 7. Sing Sing. 8. Tarrytown. 9. Mount Desert. 10. Saratoga.

Since that happy time the club has held its meetings every week, and we have had a variety of entertainments. At one gathering we had tableaux, another we played charades, then we had a "musical evening" which, I fear, was not a success musically, but it gave us a great deal of pleasure, so we repeated it "by request," inviting our parents and friends, who surprised us by serving ice cream and cake after the concert was over. This treat made every one agree with Sammy, when he said, "The last is best of all the game."

We have planned several picnics and street car excursions for next summer, which we think will be very nice. Our only trouble is with Sammy. That boy is always proposing something we can not possibly do, but when we tell him so, he feels badly, saying we are all contrary and never want to please him. Honest and true, we do want to, but you know sometimes you just can't satisfy folks. His mother says he will be older and have more sense by next summer. I do hope he will.

If our excursions are as nice as we anticipate, I will tell you how we "Black Catters" (that is what Sammy calls us), amuse ourselves out of doors. S. F. W.



THE GREATEST PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN THE WORLD IN WASHINGTON.
—From Success.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For March.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was a famous hero, whose exploits are recorded in many of the romances of chivalry, such as the Orlando Furioso of Aristo. He was one of the Paladins, and the supposed nephew of Charlemagne, whom he accompanied on his expedition into Spain. Returning thence, he fell in the battle of Rencesvalles in 778.
W. P. E.

2—DOUBLE REVERSIBLE ACROSTIC.

I am composed of five words of eight letters each. My first is the sea-cow; my second, a fabulous region; my third, "word for word;" my fourth, a genus of insects; my fifth, liberated. Primals down—an Irish novelist; up, to retract. Finals down, a wanderer; up, a legendary hero.
PAULINE.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Considering the trouble that has arisen from the last hired man and his suit of clothes, the Schoolmistress has decided to introduce one who is not so extravagant in his apparel, and she knows this is correct for she worked it out herself.

A hired out to work a year for $240 and a suit of clothes. At the end of 7 months he received the suit and $130 for his services up to that time. What were the clothes valued at?
ELFA.

4—WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—Mother-of-pearl.
2.—Love intrigue.
3.—A mark of punctuation.
4.—Remnants.
5.—To obliterate.
ROBERT S. WALKER.

5—QUERY.

During the Mexican war, an American general said to his staff: "Yes, yes, they are five to one, but I'd just as lief whip 'em that way as man to man." Who was the general, and what battle did he refer to?
ILLI-NOIS.

6—QUOTATIONS.

Who wrote:
"For we are the same our fathers have been,
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we feel the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run."
C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles of March 15.

1—Sir Robert McClure.

2.—Words forming square: eagle, areas, germs, Lamia, essays.

3—Areas of the garden: A's, 6 and 2-3 square rods; B's, 3 and ⅓ square rods. Dimensions of the gardens: A's, 3 and 1-3x2 rods; B's, 2x1½ rods.

4—"A distinguished author."

5—The Spanish Main, i. e., the main land, was a name given during the 16th century and the earlier part of the 17th to the northeast coast of South America, from the Orinoco, to the isthmus of Darien. The name occurs very frequently in connection with the history and exploits of Buccaneers.

6—John Keble wrote:
"The deeds we do, the words we say,
Into still air they seem to fleet;
We count them ever past;
But they shall last
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet."

Chat.

Effie D., Oregon, sends in a list of 33 words from "St. Valentine's Day." The Schoolmistress hopes this will not be her last visit to the 'Cademy.

Correct solutions were received from Dudley, H. P. S., and W. L. H.

W. L. H. and Wilhelm, were the new members who were welcomed this week.

Marley Crawford maintains that his answer to the famous "suit of clothes" problem was correct and sends this solution in proof thereof: If 12 months' work is worth $216, and a suit of clothes, 1 month's work is worth 1-12 as much, which is $18, plus 1-12 the suit, and 11 months is worth 11-times as much, or $198 plus 11-12 of the suit. Owing B this sum, A paid him $175 and the suit, which is $41 less than he would have received if he had completed the contract. Deducting the value of 1 month's work $18 and 1-12 of the suit) from $41, and we have $23, minus 1-12 the price of the suit, which is as it should be, because at the end of 11 months 11-12 of the suit was due to B, and the remainder belonged to A; hence I find that B received all that was due him, and the price of the suit was 23. The question was not what B paid for the suit by not completing the contract, but what was the price of the suit.

Usually, space cannot be spared for explanations of this length, but this problem has excited so much comment, that an exception was made in its favor.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REASONS FOR THE WAIT.

London, March 26, 1:45 p. m.—The continued absence of aggressive movements on the part of the British is best explained in a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Sunday, March 25, and published in the second edition of the Times to-day. It says:

"The conditions existing in the occupied territory rendered imperative the somewhat prolonged halt at Bloemfontein. It is necessary that the effect of this proclamation should have time to make itself felt. It is declared that the danger of annoyance to the line of communication may be apprehended unless the territory behind the advancing forces is rendered absolutely secure. The accuracy of this view is proved by the fact of the enemy's breaking up into isolated groups, such as that which attacked the guards' officers on Friday. The adjustment of financial and municipal matters in the Free State is now chiefly occupying the attention of the governor and his legal and financial advisers. The military regime is being conducted with great smoothness, but recent investigations show that caution must be exercised in dealing with persons apparently loyal."

This summary from headquarters is probably an accurate explanation of the frequent appearance and disappearance of Boers and insurgents, upon which the reports are so conflicting, and which so puzzle the British military critics.

Gen. Methuen appears to be awaiting transportation, and with Col. Plumer's forces on half rations there is little likelihood of immediate relief of Mafeking, though neither from this quarter nor from Lord Roberts or Gen. Buller is there any direct news to-day.

The government buildings at Cape Town narrowly escaped destruction by fire last night. The state papers, after being much damaged, were removed.

A Lorenzo Marques special says that the Transvaal authorities are evidently recruiting actively, as large numbers of French, Dutch and Belgian volunteers are constantly passing through that place to join the Boer forces.

Ladysmith, March 27.—It is reported that the Boers are massing in their entrenched positions at Biggarsberg, and it is added that their transport trains are packed at New castle in readiness to facilitate their retreat in case necessity requires such a step.

London, March 27.—Reconnoissances of slight importance continue to be the only features of the war in South Africa.

Lord Roberts wires to the war office as follows:

"Bloemfontein, Monday, March 26.—Capt. Sloane-Stanley, of the Sixteenth Lancers, was slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of the Modder river, March 25."

This bare statement is all that comes from the commander-in-chief.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 26, and published in the second edition of the Times, simplifies Lord Roberts' dispatch as follows:

"A cavalry reconnoissance was made yesterday towards Brandfort. The Sixteenth Lancers, by skirmishing, drew the Boers from the position into the open, when the Ninth Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while they were engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the Sixteenth Lancers. Our casualties are reported to be few."

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated the 26th, says:

"The Basutoland government is busy collecting natives to be employed at Bloemfontein in repairing and laying railroads. The natives report that the Free Staters on the borders of Basutoland have refused to go to Kroonstad, and are staying on their farms, as it is now the ploughing season, and they are inclined to keep their land and submit, rather than give it up and fight."

Boer reports from Natal show no developments of importance have occurred there up to March 23. A dispatch from the Boer camp at Glencoe, dated March 23, says:

"No attack is expected to be made on the Boer forces in Natal. Gens. Botha and Meyer have been joined by their wives. Pretorius, with a patrol, got between an advance guard of Lancers and its main body, March 22. One Lancer, who refused to surrender, was shot.

"Gen. Botha denies the reports that Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. Gen. Buller has sent the Boers a list of their wounded, stating that he buried 60 men. Gen. Botha says this is impossible, as his rolls do not show any such loss."

Gen. Woodgate Dead.

London, March 24.—Advices received here announce the death of General Sir Edward Woodgate in the Mooi hospital yesterday. He was wounded in the engagement at Spionkop on January 24.

CUBAN SUGAR PLANTERS.

Havana, March 24.—The society of planters visited the senate committee yesterday and requested aid in the effort to procure a lowering of the duties on Cuban sugar sent into the United States and upon machinery imported into Cuba. They ask also for increased facilities in the matter of immigration, and for help in settling the question of liabilities of land debtors. The committee presented a report on this last point, asking the senators to forward it to Washington. This report says, in part:

"At the end of the time named by President McKinley within which creditors may not take steps toward the recovery of money lent a serious question will be presented to the government. The government will find that the measures adopted to palliate the situation of the creditor have only made that situation worse. The society sees its productive forces paralyzed by the instability of relations between debtor and creditor. The society suggests that bonds be issued which might be given to debtors in accordance with the value of their land, and debtors could then pay their creditors with bonds. We ask that land holders be allowed ten years to repay the bonds in cash, cancelling outstanding interest."

This is the most generally agitated question in Cuba. By many it has been argued that it would have been better originally to allow the creditors either to sell to the planters or make what arrangement they saw fit than to put off payment for two years, as at the end of two years the planters would be at the mercy of creditors. This contention is based on the theory that in addition to the interest that has accrued during the two years, a planter whose estate had been destroyed by the war would be unable to raise money enough to continue production if it were known that after two years he would be liable to have his estate seized.

MODES OF TAXATION.

Havana, March 26.—Governor General Wood has recently had interviews with persons of influence who have strenuously urged the taxation of valuable properties, rather than each bag of sugar as it is manufactured. Those who hold this view contend that under the present system impediments are thrown in the way of production. They point out that many valuable estates have been lying idle and unproductive for years, some even having complete sugar plants. The owners, who are rich men, are living in Paris, Madrid and other European cities, quite untaxed for their property in Cuba. General Wood feels that if these properties are taxed, their owners will be forced either to sell them or to make them productive.

Mark Twain.

Hartford, Conn., March 26.—Letters received from Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) say that he and his family will soon return to Hartford and take up their permanent home here.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE PHILIPPINES.

KIRKMAN'S FOLLY.

New York, March 26.—The Times says:

"In a letter written by an army correspondent in Manila to his parents in Brooklyn, he says that Major Kirkman, United States volunteers, captain of regulars, has been court-martialed for an alleged insult to Archbishop Chappelle, papal ablegate to the Philippines, during a voyage from San Francisco to Manila. The letter says:

"'En route to Manila, Archbishop Chappelle was insulted by Major Kirkman, who was in command of the transport. The major hung his blanket to be aired so that it covered the window of the archbishop's stateroom. Archbishop Chappelle sent his clerical assistant to the major to complain that he was unable to air his stateroom. Major Kirkman replied that he did not care whether the stateroom was aired or not. The archbishop endured the insult throughout the trip. When the transport arrived in Manila bay, Gen. Otis sent his staff officer out to meet it in a launch. The officer went on board and invited the archbishop to proceed by launch to the city. This precedence astounded Major Kirkman, who had not been aware that the duties of the archbishop were official. When Archbishop Chappelle was leaving the transport, he was asked by several officers if he would report the insult. He replied: "Yes; not that it will benefit me, but that it will prevent like insults to those coming after me."'

"'Major Kirkman is now being court-martialed for the insult. The charge is "conduct unbecoming an officer."'

"If convicted, he will be dismissed from the army."

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

Washington, March 21.—War department officials deny recently published statements that General Otis' campaign is costing upwards of 1,000 men every month. According to the official records, since the American occupation of the Philippines, June 1, 1898, up to Feb. 17, 1900, the date of the last official compilation, the actual mortality in the army in the Philippines was 6 officers and 1,460 men, a total of 1,525, or at the rate of 74 deaths a month.

More details are contained in the report of Colonel Woodhull, chief surgeon of the Philippine army. His report, however, does not extend beyond the end of the last calendar year. It shows that from the time American troops landed in Manila up to Dec. 1, 1899, the total number of deaths were 58 officers and 1,263 men. Of this number, 42 officers and 750 men died by violence, and 16 officers and 693 men died of disease. Most of the deaths by violence occurred in battle. There were, however, 137 deaths from violence outside of actual hostilities. It is a singular fact that more than one-half of the latter class of deaths were caused by drowning. The total number of wounded without fatal results during the period covered by the report was 1,767.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

Manila, March 26.—7 a. m.—La Patria and El Liberal, Spanish organs of the extreme Filipino party, have recently been publishing articles inimical to the military government. General Otis has suppressed the first named journal for sedition and imprisoned the editor, at the same time issuing a warning to the members of the extreme party that they should observe greater moderation.

Senor Paterno, at one time president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, having received permission from the authorities to come to Manila, is expected to present himself this week at San Fernando, province of Union.

The rebels in Gen. Young's district are becoming aggressive. The American battalion garrisoning the town of Namagapacan was attacked on four consecutive nights recently. Reinforcements are now arriving there.

General Young purposes to pursue the rebels aggresively before the rainy season sets in.

LOSS OF THE CHARLESTON.

Washington, March 26.—In accordance with the naval regulations, Admiral Watson convened a court of inquiry at Manila to fix the responsibility for the loss of the cruiser Charleston. The report of the court was made public today at the navy department, and is a complete vindication of the officers and men of the Charleston from all of the aspersions that have been passed upon them, including one to the effect that they were intoxicated when the ship struck.

THE HORLOCKER CASE.

Hastings, Neb., March 26.—In the trial of Viola Horlocker, charged with sending poisoned candy to Mrs. Morey, only three witnesses were heard during the forenoon. One was the sister of the accused, who testified as to the disturbed mental condition of the defendant during the holidays of 1898.

Dr. Cooke was the only important witness. He testified that the defendant was of unsound mind, and gave it as his professional opinion that if she sent the poison she was insane when she did it.

It is expected that much, if not all, of the testimony for the defendant from this on will be expert evidence on the question of the sanity of the accused.

A BIG ORDER.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 22.—The National Tube company has just received a large order from the government for seamless tubes. It calls for 70,000 tubes, or 500,000 feet, and the price is $225,000. The tubes are for the ships being built for the United States navy. This is the first contract awarded by the government since the seamless tubing for boilers was adopted.

COEUR D'LENE CASE.

Washington, March 22.—Unusual interest attached to the Couer d'Alene investigation to-day, as the prosecution after presenting testimony almost uninterruptedly for five weeks closed its case and gave way to the defense. Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho, was the first witness called to rebut the charges which have been made. He is a type of the sturdy far west, of massive build, and his indifference to conventionalities is shown by a refusal to wear a necktie. As he took the stand he spread before him several hundred telegraph dispatches. The examination was conducted by J. C. Cheney, one of the counsel for the defense. Gov. Steuenburg said he was elected governor of Idaho in 1896 on the People's-Democratic ticket, having accepted the nomination of the Democratic convention. He read a number of telegrams dated several days prior to the blowing up of the Bunker Hill on April 29, and leading up to that event. Sheriff Young telegraphed him from Wardner when the mill was blown up and giving the gravity of the situation. At 6 p. m., the governor said he sent a dispatch to the president calling for federal aid, as the Idaho troops were absent in the Philippines.

The governor said he had been ill prior to the Couer d'Alene excitement and being unable to go in person he sent a representative, Bartlett Sinclair, to the seat of disorder. On April 30 Sinclair telegraphed urging that the president be advised to rush troops from the nearest available post. He also telegraphed that he had thoroughly investigated the need of martial law; that nine-tenths of the citizens favored martial law; that the local administration of the law was a farce and amounted to mal-administration; that people were afraid to testify and that masked men were prowling about the town terrifying people.

Many like telegrams showing the exciting developments from day to day, the arming of the citizens, the making of arrests, etc., were read by the governor. On this information, the governor said, and from his own knowledge of affairs for six years, including repeated outrages with apparently no effort to apprehend the guilty parties, he proclaimed that a state of insurrection and rebellion existed at the scene of disturbance.

Gov. Steunenberg said he cautioned Sinclair not a align himself with either side, employers or employes. Sinclair had made speeches in New York for Henry George, so that the governor said he regarded him as qualified to give fair consideration on the labor situation.

Representative Lentz objected at this point to the line of inquiry by Mr. Cheney and also questioned the propriety of having private counsel direct the investigation.

Washington, March 23.—Governor Steuenberg, of Idaho, continued his testimony before the Couer d'Alene investigation to-day, being cross-examined by F. C. Robertson, attorney for those prosecuting the charges. The governor stated that if any arrests were made prior to the issuance of his proclamation, it was with his authorization and approval, and because of his general authority as chief executive of the state. Before General Merriam went to the scene of disorder, the governor had a talk with him and told him to take such steps as were necessary to maintain order.

The governor went on to testify that he assumed responsibility for any arrests made by deputies outside of the state, although he did not claim authority beyond the state. He did not know that his state deputies made these arrests, but if they did he was the responsible official. Mr. Robertson asked if the regular prison in which federal prisoners were confined was not at Moscow, Idaho. The governor did not know of this; the use of the stockade, or "bull pen," was not the result of any specific order, but was due to the requirements of the occasion.

Washington, March 26.—Governor Steunenberg's cross-examination continued to-day in the Couer d'Alene investigation before the house committee on military affairs. Representative Sulzer, of New York, directed the cross-examination inquiring how the governor justified the continuance of martial law. The witness said there had been a continuous state of rebellion in the Couer d'Alene district and while it did not take on the form of armed resistance there was at all times opposition to the policy of the state authorities, an effort to thwart them and to bring a renewal of the old condition of affairs. Mr. Sulzer pressed for a specification of names and events in this disorder but the governor said it was general in character and specific outbreaks were not likely to occur while the authorities continued to act with firmness.

The governor said he was not in favor of solitary confinement of prisoners unless they were guilty of some infraction of prison rules. If such imprisonment had occurred, he said, he was responsible for it, although he did not favor it except on the conditions stated.

When asked if he had conferred with the Bunker Hill mine officials and others with a view to breaking up the labor organizations, the governor said he had not. He added that in his judgment the labor organizations in Shoshone county existed only in name, their real policy being "dominated by criminals." When asked to specify the so-called criminals, the governor said he did not care to give names.

Governor Steunenberg was asked why he did not resort to the posse comitatus, calling on citizens to aid the sheriff in maintaining order. He said he did not believe the ordinary civil procedure was sufficient to deal with the situation. He was confronted with a crisis, he said, and he acted to the best of his ability and judgment to meet the crisis, although it was possible, he answered Mr. Sulzer, that he might have erred.

Representative Cox, of Tennessee, asked the governor why he did not call the citizens of adjoining counties to his assistance. Governor Steunenberg replied that he had a far better way, to secure federal aid in the absence of the state troops in the Philippines. Citizens, if called out, would have gone to the scene in a disorganized state.

He denied that this was a reflection on the citizens and said it was his choice as the best remedy available.

When Mr. Cox asked why the governor did not send the lieutenant governor to represent him at Coeur d'Alene instead of "that fellow Sinclair," Governor Steunenberg took exception to the characterization of Sinclair. Mr. Cox explained that this was merely an insinuation, to which the governor replied that he was not answering insinuations. He had not chosen the lieutenant governor to act, he said, because he, the governor, and not the lieutenant governor, was the responsible officer and he chose Sinclair on his own responsibility.

Governor Steunenberg said that at present there were three troops of cavalry, about 200 men, in the Coeur d'Alene district. But on December 1, last, troops were withdrawn from guard duty and went into garrison. Troops were no longer at the mines, and there was no stockade. The governor said he made this explanation in view of the persistent representations that the stockade was still in use, with federal troops on guard.

MADE BEAUTIFUL

Remarkable Complexion Beautifer That Transforms the Skin into Bewitching Loveliness

A Trial Package Free.

Helen H Ralston, 628 Lexington Ave., Newport, Ky., has a complexion fair as a May day queen. It is absolutely perfect. The delicate rose-tint that comes and goes with each emotion shows through a skin so lovely

MISS RALSTON, *The Famous Kentucky Beauty.*

and bewitching as to arouse one's curiosity as to how she cultivated such a grace beyond the reach of art.

The secret is open to all and every lady who sends her name and address to Mme. M. Ribault, 389 Elsa Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be mailed free of any cost a trial of the beautifier that has made Miss Ralston a famous Kentucky beauty, who says of it:—"I cannot see why any lady should lack a beautiful complexion. Before I used this wonderful remedy my face was in a most wretched condition, little pimples, blackheads, freckles and moth patches continually worrying me to distraction. They seemed to break out anew every day just to torment me to death and while I used at least a hundred different kinds of skin foods, cosmetics, powders and everything I could hear of, one and all were complete failures. I sent for a free trial to MME. M. RIBAULT, and the effect was most encouraging. I kept up the treatment and of course you can see for yourself what it did for me. It is marvelous and every lady should use it at once, or at least send for the free trial." Do not delay but write immediately. The remedy is sent securely sealed by mail, in a perfectly plain package, is harmless, a natural beauty maker and will permanently remove all tan, freckles, moth patches, pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, sunburn, chaps, roughness and any and all skin imperfections no matter what they may be. Send your name and address to-day without fail.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

There are people who have been torturing themselves for years with trusses. It is hoped their attention will be drawn to Dr. Rice's free offer. An

DR. S. BALL.

elderly and retired physician, Dr. S. Ball, of Marion, Ala., is one of the hundreds attracted to this generous announcement and as a result he is now completely cured of a bad rupture which was very hard to hold. Although 72 years of age he had the courage and determination to try this new and novel method and now he lives in peace, contentment and security. Dr. Ball looks back to the old days of crude methods and in comparison hails the wonderful method of Dr. Rice as a marvelous God-send to the present generations. By all means write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 S. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable home cure for rupture. There is no pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time and by starting now you will be sound and well by early spring.

THE STRIKE ENDING.

Chicago, March 26.—The Times-Herald says: The machinists' union claims to have made such progress in the settlement of its differences with individual firms as to have practically broken the backbone of the machinists' strike in Chicago. The new form of agreement adopted by the machinists, which does away with nearly all of the objectionable features, has been signed by 22 firms, and it is expected that to-day 700 of the 6,000 striking machinists in Chicago will be back at work under the new agreements.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—It was announced at the headquarters of the striking machinists to-day that, in all, twelve concerns had granted the demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. At these shops the men have resumed work. About 250 machinists are employed in the establishments where the demand has been conceded. The officials of the union claim that more men are constantly being added to the ranks of the strikers from shops where the machinists did not come out when the movement was first inaugurated. It is asserted that by Monday between 3,000 and 4,000 men, including molders and other workmen, will be idle in Cleveland, as a result of the strike.

No disorder of any kind has been reported. About 200 stationary engineers have gone on strike, out of sympathy for the machinists.

DON'T LIKE PLATFORM.

New York, March 26.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

Democratic leaders are displeased with the criticism of the anti-trust plank in the Democratic platform adopted recently at Lincoln, Neb. They say that the complaints are indefinite and absurd. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, in speaking of the criticisms that the plank reported no remedy for the so-called trust, said:

"That complaint is nonsense. The people who make it seem to think that it is the duty of conventions to frame bills. The platform is not supposed to contain statutes or to draft legislation, and if it ever does so, it goes beyond its function. A platform approves or condemns policies. The anti-trust plank in this platform puts the party which adopted it on record as opposed to trusts and in favor of action against them. That is sufficient. The legislation to carry out these demands is a matter not for the platform-makers, but for congress."

Mr. Jones was asked whether he thought the Nebraska plank commending municipal ownership could properly be inserted in a national platform, in view of the fact that it is a matter affecting only local communities.

"A national platform," said the senator, "can express approval or sympathy with anything. As to the plank, I think Democrats generally look with approval on the attempts made to bring the United States up to the European standard in this respect. When I was in Europe last summer, I found that our backwardness in adopting municipal ownership was a matter for amusement and wonder. They consider us behind the times. Municipal ownership works well there, and it ought to work equally well here. It would be quite within the proper functions of a national platform to express sympathy with such a movement, and thereby encourage it."

BRYAN OUT WEST.

San Francisco, March 26.—William J. Bryan is in California and during the next two or three weeks will make an extensive tour of the Pacific coast states in the interest of his candidacy for the Presidential nomination. According to present plans he will deliver his first address at Sacramento to-night, following which he will go north and spend two weeks in Oregon and Washington before visiting San Francisco. Returning he will arrive in this city about April 7 and during the next week will visit San Diego, Fresno, San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The homeward journey will be made by the southern route and stops will be made at Phoenix and other important places along the way.

"JUDAS" IS GONE.

Chicago, March 24.—After having led thousands of confiding sheep to their death "Judas Iscariot," as he is called in the yards of Armour & Co., has paid the penalty of his treachery. He has been butchered.

For eight years "Judas Iscariot" has been the "leading" sheep for the company. Last week "Judas" rebelled. He refused to work, and his execution was decided upon. It is said by stockmen that a sudden attachment for a snow white feminine sheep among the victims is responsible for his rebellion, and ultimate death.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Correspondence in Detail by Which the Great Triumph Was Achieved.

Washington, March 27.—Secretary Hay to-day submitted to congress the correspondence had with the governments of other nations respecting the "open door" in China. The correspondence extended over a period of time from September 6 last to the 25th instant, the last date marking the successful completion of the undertaking. The nations addressed on the subject by the United States were Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan. On September 6, the state department addressed to our ambassadors at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg copies of a "formal declaration setting out the desires of our government in the matter of the open door." Italy and Japan were similarly addressed about a month later. While the formal "declarations" sent to the ambassadors were similar, yet each of them adopted a different phraseology in addressing themselves to the governments to which they are accredited, the dominant note being best set forth, perhaps, in the form of conveyance chosen by Ambassador Choate in his note to the British government, which was as follows:

Choate to Salisbury.

My Lord:—I am instructed by the ministry of state to present to your lordship a matter which the President regards as of great and equal importance to Great Britain and the United States in the maintenance of trade and commerce in the east, in which the interest of the two nations differ, not in character, but in degree only—and to ask for action on the part of her majesty's government which the President conceives to be in exact accord with its uniformly declared policy and traditions, and which will greatly promote the welfare of commerce.

He understands it to be the settled policy and purpose of Great Britain not to use any privileges which may be granted to it in China as a means of excluding any commercial rivals, and that freedom of trade for it in the empire means freedom of trade for all the world alike. Her majesty's government, while conceding, by formal agreements with Germany and Russia, the possession of "spheres of influence or interest" in China, in which they are to enjoy special rights and privileges, particularly in respect to railroads and mining enterprises, has at the same time sought to maintain what is commonly called the "open door" policy, to secure to the commerce and navigation of all nations equality of treatment within such "spheres." The maintenance of this policy is alike urgently demanded by the commercial communities of our two nations, as it is justly held by them to be the only one which will improve existing conditions, enable them to maintain their positions in the markets of China and extend their future operations.

It is the sincere desire of my government that the interests of its citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their respective "spheres of interest" in China, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and thereby hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole western world is alike concerned. It believes that such a result may be greatly aided and advanced by declarations by the various powers claiming "spheres of interest" in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein, and that the present is a very favorable moment for informing her majesty's government of the desire of the United States to have it make, on its own part, and to lend its support in the effort to obtain from each of the various powers claiming "spheres of interest" in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

1.—That it will in nowise interfere with any treaty port or any vested right within any so-called "sphere of interest" or leased territory it may have in China.

2.—That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within such "spheres of interest" (unless they be "free ports") no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese government.

3.—That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "sphere" than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its "sphere" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such "sphere" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationality transported over equal distances.

The President has strong reason to believe that the governments of both Russia and Germany will co-operate in an understanding as is here proposed. The recent ukase of his majesty, the emperor of Russia, declaring the port of Ta-Lien-Wan open to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia, removes all uncertainty as to the liberal and conciliatory policy of that power and justifies the expectation that his majesty would accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him, and make the desired declaration.

The recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kiao Chou a "free port," and the aid which its government has given China in establishing there a Chinese custom house, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens within its "sphere" would in no wise be affected by its occupation of this portion of the province of Shan Tung, encourage the belief that little opposition is to be anticipated to the President's request for a similar declaration from that power.

It is needless also to add that Japan, the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed, and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement; and the declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so entirely in line with it, that the co-operation of that power is confidently relied upon.

It is therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I present this matter to your lordship's attention, and urge its prompt consideration by her majesty's government, believing that the action is in entire harmony with its consistent theory and purpose, and that it will greatly redound to the benefit and advantage of all commercial nations alike. The prompt and sympathetic co-operation of her majesty's government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the powers concerned.

Salisbury's Answer.

Just a week after the receipt of this important document, Lord Salisbury acknowledged its receipt in a note, promising to consult his colleagues on the proposition, and meantime assuring Mr. Choate "that the policy consistently advocated by this government is one of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations in regard to commercial enterprise in China, and from this policy her majesty's government has no intention or desire to depart."

A month later came the formal answer of the British government, under date of November 30, 1899, in the following language, addressed to Mr. Choate:

"I have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that her majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government in regard to the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei, and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain, by lease or otherwise, and all spheres of interest now held, or that may hereafter be held by her in China, provided that similar declaration is made by other powers concerned."

A note of acknowledgment was the remaining letter in the British series. Mr. Choate expressing the gratification of the secretary of state at the cordial acceptance by the British government of the proposals of the United States

Correspondence With Germany.

In the case of Germany, while forwarding the same "declaration as was submitted to the British government, the phraseology was somewhat varied. In this case Mr. Hay refers to assurances given by the Berlin government through our ambassador when Germany leased Kiao-Chao and adjacent territory in Shan Tung, that our treaty privileges conferred by China would not be infringed or impaired. Still, as the exact nature and extent of certain railway and mining privileges in that country made the subject of a treaty between Germany and Great Britain had not been clearly defined, the declaration is presented for approval by Germany "because it is possible that serious conflicts of interest may at any time arise, not only between British and German subjects within said area, but that the interests of our citizens may also be jeopardized thereby.

It was February 19 before the formal answer of the German government came, based upon a promise that satisfactory written replies had been received by the government of the United States from all the other powers addressed.

Invitation to Russia.

The invitation to Russia to subscribe to the agreement was prefaced by a recital of the Russian assurance that American interests in that part of China would not be affected by the lease of Port Arthur, Talien Wan and adjacent territory, and a statement that however gratifying such assurance might be, the business world of the United States much desired a further, clearer and more formal definition.

The Russian answer, reciting the promises to Dalny (Talien Wan) which it had redeemed by opening that port, pledges itself in the following language:

"As to the ports now opened, or hereafter to be opened by the Chinese government to foreign commerce, and which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia, the settlement of the customs duties belongs to China herself and the imperial government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the imperial government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other powers having interests in China."

Answer by France.

The French note was exceedingly brief. It was received December 16 last from M. Del Casse, the minister for foreign affairs, by Ambassador Porter, and is as follows:

"The declartions which I made in the chamber on the 24th of November last, and which I have had occasion to recall to you since then, show clearly the sentiments of the government of the republic. It desires throughout the whole of China, and, with the quite natural reservation that all the powers interested give an assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it, equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of customs duties and navigation dues, as well as transportation tariffs on railways."

Italy's Acquiescence.

Italy was addressed on the subject November 17 "In view of the important and growing commercial interests of Italy and Eastern Asia." January 7th, of the present year, after the Italian government had been duly informed that all the other powers had given a favorable reply, Count Venosta pledged Italy's acquiescence.

Japan Willing.

The correspondence of Japan was made up of two notes—the invitation and the answer.

The pledge, as put by Minister of Foreign Affairs Siuzo, is as follows:

"I have the happy duty of assuring your excellency that the imperial government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other powers concerned shall accept the same."

The last act in the negotiations, that which clinched the agreement, was the dispatch to our diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the several countries concerned of identical instructions, accepting the assurances given as final and expressing the appreciation of the President of the favorable answers given. These identical notes of instruction were sent by Secretary Hay.

The Sarsaparilla that's used by Chinese and Hindu; in the bushes of Australia and the wilds of South America; the Sarsaparilla that braces British and Boer, and gives strength to French and German, Russian and Turk,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that has more than twenty pages of doctors' indorsements, extending over nearly sixty years, embracing every known disease which arises from impure blood; that's made on honor and made to cure,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that's made of carefully selected drugs, the best and purest and most expensive from the world over; that's made of a sarsaparilla root costing more than ten times as much as that which enters into the composition of any other Sarsaparilla,—

That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla manufactured by modern methods evolved from half a century of practical experience; that's made so carefully that every bottle is put up as if it were an individual prescription, and to whose laboratory any physician, any druggist, any pharmacist is cordially invited and welcomed,—

That's AYER'S

Ayer's Sarsaparilla brings exhilaration to the tired body and hope to all who are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. It removes all impurities from the blood, impurities which irritate the brain and nerves, and cause countless aches and pains. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been trusted for over half a century,—

That's AYER'S

IN PUERTO RICO.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 24.—The situation here is now more serious than it had been at any time before since the terrible hurricane. In many places the poor are starving. The price of rice, beans and codfish has increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

Demonstrations against the delay of the United States government in settling open questions have recently been held at Mayaguez, Yauco, Areiboa, Argudilla, Juana Diaz, Guayama and many other towns. The people are unable to understand the delay, and they condemn all Americans indiscriminately. Bad feeling is arising which it will take years to overcome. Even riots are threatened. Trouble is almost inevitable unless the tension is relieved. Even wealthy land owners cannot command ready cash and many Americans are penniless, being glad to work for their board.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

London, March 24.—London society speculates, and not without misgivings, regarding to queen's visit to Ireland. The sovereign's great age makes the trip itself one of perilous risk, while the possibility of hostile demonstrations, or even personal attack, creates a nervousness that will only be stilled when her majesty is safely back in England. The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix park has not been forgotten, and while the party led by Mr. John Redmond is not credited with any tendency toward physical force, it is universally felt in court and society circles that the queen is taking her life in her own hands in making the proposed visit. On this question an interview has been had with Ireland's premier peer, the Duke of Abercorn, who will be a visitor to Dublin castle during the royal visit and will receive her majesty first by right of blood in all Ireland. The duke said:

"I do not think there will be hostile demonstrations. There may be a few black flags and other silent signs of disapproval. Still, there is the rabble of Dublin, which cannot be answered for and which is entirely unrepresentative of Irish feeling. I sincerely trust that the voice of national chivalry, apart from any political considerations, will not be overshadowed by some rowdy demonstration. Still, I must admit there is no little risk, though if the preponderating Irish opinion from genuine sons of the soil, irrespective of religion and politics, can have its way, her majesty will meet with the warmest reception that vere greeted the ruler of any country."

SWITZERLAND DECLINES.

Berne, Switzerland, March 21.—The federal council has answered the Boer appeal for mediation as follows:

"The Swiss federal council would have been pleased to co-operate in friendly mediation in order to end further bloodshed, but as the presidents of both South African republics have directly approached the British government in order to conclude peace on a basis indicated, and the British government has shown itself against the proposal; and as, furthermore, the British government has declared to the cabinet at Washington that it did not propose to accept the intervention of any power, the Swiss Federal Council, to its regret, must also renounce the idea of taking any steps in the lines of the request made by the presidents of the South African republics. There remains for the federal council, in the circumstances, nothing but to express its sincere wish that the belligerants will have succeeded, at no too distant date, in finding a basis for an understanding honorable to both parties."

HOLLAND WON'T INTERVENE.

The Hague, March 22.—After mature deliberation the government has despatched a reply to Presidents Steyn and Kruger regretting that it was unable to comply with their request for intervention in the South African war after the formal declaration of the British government that intervention would not be accepted. It was added, however, that the government of the Netherlands would always be ready to support steps tending to the restoration of peace.

GOLD IN INDIA.

Calcutta, March 21.—In introducing the budget to-day the financial member of the India council, Clinton Dawkins, alluded to the enormous flow of gold Indiawards. He said it had been decided to coin an additional million of silver rupees. In spite of the famine, he added, the country had attained the gold standard through the continued closure of the mints and the ordinary operations of trade, without adding to the indebtedness of India, and the uncertainty in regard to the falling and changing of the rate of exchange having become a thing of the past.

A CHINESE REFORMER.

Vancouver, B. C., March 23.—Long Ki Tin, the Chinese reformer, enemy of the empress dowager and of all things conservative, has been preaching his doctrine to the local Chinese colony, the members of which have subscribed $1,000 to the cause of reform. Long Ki Tin stated that the reform Chinese party has now practically enough money to dictate terms to the empress dowager with a revolution in China as the penalty of her non-compliance.

The ruling party will be asked to establish reforms, start banks, inaugurating an improved system of government for cities and provinces, establish schools and military colleges and develop mines.

Gone to Taku.

Shanghai, March 26.—The British second-class cruiser Hermione has been ordered to proceed immediately to Taku. The country around Tien Tsin is greatly disturbed, and, according to reports in circulation here, the powers are making arrangements for concerted action. It is further reported that a British missionary has been killed on the wheel.

Plague in Australia.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 22.—Two deaths from bubonic plague occurred here to-day and one new case was officially reported.

The Prairie.

Rouen, France, March 26.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie sailed for the United States yesterday morning. An immense crowd gathered along the quays to bid the vessel farewell and hearty cheers were given. Commander Morris Mackenzie hoisted the trio-color and saluted it with 21 guns, in accordance with orders cabled from Washington yesterday.

AGAINST THE YAQUIS.

Sonora, Mexico, March 26.—General Torres' force of Mexican troops has a large body of Yaqui Indians surrounded a short distance north of Torin, and the early surrender or complete annihilation of the rebels is considered certain to take place. The Indians were neatly caught in a trap, and have no means of escaping, except to cut their way through the ranks of the government troops. This body of Yaquis is said to number fully 800 braves.

Mormons in Mexico.

Chihuahua, Mexico, March 26.—The several Mormon colonies in this state have been increased in population by the arrival of over 5,000 Mormon immigrants from Utah during the last two months. The colonies were established under concessions granted by the Mexican government.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO TEST THE QUESTION.

Washington, March 26.—Attorney Frederic D. Kenney to-day filed a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the United States supreme court in a case which is expected to decide the constitutionality of the provisional court established by the military authorities of Puerto Rico. The case is that of Roman Boez, of that island, who is serving a term at hard labor on the charge of voting illegally at the municipal election held at Guayma on October 31 last. Boez's case is one of 32, but he is the only person actually undergoing punishment for the offense charged, sentences on the other cases having been stayed by agreement pending the apeal in the Boez case.

In his petition Mr. Kenney takes the position that the provisional court was without jurisdiction to try and convict the prisoner, saying:

"He was held to answer for an infamous crime and was convicted thereof of and is now restrained of his liberty and confined at hard labor without a presentment or indictment of a grand jury previously returned against him—this not being a case arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia in actual service either in time of war or public danger. The ordinary civil courts of the territory wherin he was a resident were open and exercising their ordinary jurisdictions and therein he should have been tried, if at all.

"He was and is deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

"He did not enjoy the right to a trial by an impartial jury of the district wherein the crime was committed.

"He was tried and convicted of an offense unknown to the law of the land wherein he was resident."

All this is held to be in contravention of the constitution of the United States, of which the brief says:

"The constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land—of that 'land' which comprehends territories as well as states—territories outlying and newly acquired, as well as those of older acquisition and more near approach. The sovereignty of the United States is co-extensive with its territory. As broad and long as that territory may be, or may become, the constitution, with capacious folds, ever enveiops it and where so ere the constitution doth prevail the jurisdiction of this court extends to prevent oppression and maintain the guarantee of personal rights, liberties and immunities against the exercise of despotic power."

The court took the application under advisement.

MEASURE OF PRECAUTION.

Washington, March 26.—Chairman Brosius, of the house committee on banking and currency, to-day submitted the report on the bill to give greater safety to national banks, by restricting the making of loans and overdrafts to bank officers. The report says:

"This bill proposes the only possible remedy for an evil of long standing in our banking system, an evil which is largely responsible for the chief blemish upon an otherwise most admirable system.

"From the establishment of the national banking system in 1865 to October 31, 1896, 330 national banks failed. The failure in the case of 52 of these banks as reported, was caused in part at least by excessive loans to officers and directors, while 93 of them were wrecked by the defalcation of officers and fraudulent management—a total in the two classes of 145 or about 44 per cent of the total.

"The present comptroller recommends legislation prohibiting loans to officers and employes of banks, except upon application to and approval of the board of directors, and he adds: 'Such prohibition should be made to include directors.'

"These recommendations from the highest official sources leave nothing to be said to convince your committee of the necessity of proposed legislation. The chief objection urged to this measure is that capable men will not serve as officers and directors if they are placed under the restriction which it imposes. In answer to this suggestion, it may be said that if a man wishes to become an officer or director of a bank for the purpose of becoming a borrower he would not be the most suitable person to become a trustee of the stockholders and depositors of the institution. This bill does not propose to deprive officers and directors of proper accommodations at the bank. Legitimate loans of proper security can be obtained by them, and the restrictions imposed are only such as will tend to prevent insecure and improper loans without hindering secure and proper ones. Nor does the measure reflect upon the character or integrity of bankers. As a class they are among our most reputable and enterprising citizens. Nor does it expose their relations to the bank to the public eye, for the bill does not permit the reports of the bank to the comptroller, which reveal the amount of loans made to officers and directors, to be published in a newspaper as required in the case of reports on the general condition of the banks. The trifling inconvenience to which officers and directors may be subjugated by the operation of the measure is not to be weighed against its manifest usefulness to banks and the public, by safeguarding the interests of stockholders and depositors."

NO CIVIL PENSIONS.

Washington, March 23.—A national civil service retirement association has been organized here. Its object is to secure the passage of a bill by Congress, providing for the retirement of employes of the government who are under civil service regulations, by paying them an annuity when they have reached a certain age and have been a certain number of years in the service. This is to be done without expense to the government.

Representatives of all the independent bureaus and all the departments of the government except the state, interior and postoffice were present at the organization meeting. Mr. Charles Lyman, of the treasury department was made president. All persons employed in the civil service and appointed through the civil service commission are eligible to membership.

ONE NEW MINT.

Washington, March 24.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, Treasurer Roberts and other treasury officials were before the house committee on coinage to-day relative to the several bills proposing the establishment of mints at various points in the west, five in all. Mr. Vanderlip said that at most one additional mint would suffice for all government needs.

Representatives Cushman and Tongue inquired of Treasurer Roberts as to the probable gold product of Alaska and the Klondike during the present year and were informed that it probably would reach $30,000,000, a material increase over last year.

New Banks.

Washington, March 26.—A statement has been prepared by the comptroller of the currency showing the number and location of national banks in process of organization, under the provisions of the financial bill approved March 14, 1900. These banks number about 400 in all, and with the exception of 10 or 12 each will have a capital of $25,000.

SUBSTITUTE BILL.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Foraker to-day introduced the amendments to the Puerto Rican governmental bill which were read to the Republican senatorial caucus yesterday and some of which were agreed to by it. The amendments were incorporated in a new print of the bill, and the bill as thus amended introduced as a new measure.

The first important change is made in section 3, in which the inhabitants are described as "Citizens of Puerto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United States," whereas, in the old bill, they were designated as "Citizens of the United States."

The following provision is substituted for section 8 in regard to articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports outside the United States:

"That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports other than those of the United States which are requred by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries: Provided, that on all coffee in the bean or ground imported into Puerto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of 5 cents per pound, any law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding; and, provided further, that all Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in Puerto Rico, shall be admitted free of duty into Puerto Rico for a period of ten years, reckoning from the eleventh day of April, 1899, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and provided, further, that all books and pamphlets printed in the English language shall be admitted into Puerto Rico free of duty when imported from the United States."

The new provision in regard to commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of fifteen per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and in addition thereto upon articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be purchased and provided by the commissioner of internal revenue and to be procured from the collector of internal revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States; and to be affixed under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico in addition to the duty above provided upon payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon the like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture; provided, that on and after the date when this act shall take effect all merchandise and articles, except coffee, not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States; and all merchandise and articles entered into Puerto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the secretary of war, shall be admitted into the several ports thereof, when imported from the United States, free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Puerto Rico, by this act established and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the first day of March, 1902."

There is also a substitute for section 10, concerning the disposal of the Puerto Rican revenues. It provides that "the duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico less the cost of collecting, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Puerto Rico shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund, and placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico."

The secretary of the treasury is also to designate the several ports and sub-ports of entry in Puerto Rico and make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes.

He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers, as he may find it necessary to employ.

The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the United States shall have full force and effect in Puerto Rico.

Instead of a delegate in Congress from Puerto Rico is a "resident commissioner to the United States," who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments, upon presentation to the department of state of a certificate of election of the governor of Puerto Rico and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States, at the rate of $5,000 per annum."

The only other change in the administrative feature of the bill is one requiring the approval of the President of the United States in the matter of Puerto Rican telegraph and telephone franchisements.

SENATOR PLATT DENIES.

Washington, March 21.—Senator Platt of New York, does not contemplate leaving the United States senate to become secretary of the treasury, nor has he entered into an agreement with any one to prevent Governor Roosevelt from obtaining a second term in the state house at Albany. He said last night:

"I have no idea of retiring from the senate as long as the people of New York are willing to keep me there. I have no ambition to be a member of the cabinet, and I find my present public duties perfectly congenial.

"There is not the slightest foundation for the report that I am unfriendly to Governor Roosevelt, although there are perhaps many people who wish it might be so. My relations with the governor are of the most friendly and cordial nature. They were never more so than at present. If Mr. Odell is a candidate for governor against Mr. Roosevelt, I am not aware of it, and I probably would be if such a plan were on foot.

"I certainly would not help Mr. Odell if, as stated in the report, he is going to use the governorship as a stepping stone to rout me out of my comfortable seat in the United States senate."

Those who enjoy Senator Platt's confidence are aware that he is entirely satisfied with his present position in the senate. The duties, associations and surroundings are agreeable to him, and he has no ambition to enter into the cabinet and become a mere clerical machine or druge, with confining hours behind a desk, tied by official red tape and deprived of the freedom which a United States senator enjoys.

THE MACRUM MATTER.

New York, March 27.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

The statement that England has apologized for the opening of Consul Macrum's mail at Pretoria was made by Secretary Hay to Representative Berry, of Kentucky, one of the Democratic members of the house foreign affairs committee. Representative Berry called at the state department to-day to talk over the charges made by Mr. Macrum, and it was during this interview that Secretary Hay made the confession.

"I saw Secretary Hay to-day," said Representative Berry, in talking of the proposed hearing, "and he said that the whole ground work of Mr. Macrum's charges rested upon the fact that three letters had been opened by the English officials in South Africa.

"Secretary Hay said that England's attention had been called to this violation of international law, and that Lord Salisbury had made an investigation and then had sent an apology to this country. The apology was delivered at the state department by Lord Pauncefote."

Mr. Macrum called upon Chairman Hitt and consulted with him as to when he would be ready to appear before the committee. As a result of the conference the committee will be called to meet within a day or two.

The whole committee will hear the testimony, and the proceedings will be public, instead of the charges being heard privately by Mr. Hitt, Mr. Adams and Mr. Berry, as was originally intended.

Pauncefote's Action.

Washington, March 27.—It is said at the State department, regarding the story that Great Britain has apologized to this government for the action of the censor in opening letters addressed to the United States consul at Pretoria, that the United States government has made no demand upon the British government for an apology as the officials say that Mr. Macrum, who was consul at Pretoria when the mail is said to have been opened, made no official complaints on that subject, and thus the State department had nothing official before it to serve as a basis for a demand for an apology. As stated before, however, the British government itself voluntarily took notice of Macrum's complaint and finding that, as an accident to the transfer of a large quantity of mail from Durban (which was the place where our consular mail was usually landed) to Cape Town resulting in great congestion, and the handling of mail by new agents, there had been an indiscriminate opening of letters which probably had affected the consular mail with others. Lord Pauncefote, speaking for his government, disavowed the action of the censor, and declared that it was unauthorized in respect to Mr. Macrum's mail. This assurance was given long ago, and some of the members of the house committee on foreign affairs were made acquainted with it at the time.

London Denies It.

London, March 27.—6:17 p. m.—The reports published in the United States, that Lord Salisbury has apologized for the opening of American consular mail in South Africa, is untrue. Nothing whatever has passed between the two governments on this matter and the British premier has taken no action to investigate the allegations of Charles E. Macrum, former consul of the United States at Pretoria, nor has he been requested to do so.

A printed fac-simile of a letter to Mr. Macrum alleged to have been opened, was given to Lord Salisbury by a representative of the Associated Press, but he made no comment, nor did he direct that anything be done.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Washington, March 27.—The state department has not been advised that the Danish government intends to introduce a bill at present in the Danish parliament providing for the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. The opinion prevails here that if any such measure is introduced at this stage, it will be through the independent action of some person not directly connected with the government of Denmark. The reason for this belief is found in the fact that the negotiations which have been in progress between the two governments in a rather indefinite fashion for some time past, have not yet reached a stage where the legislative action would seem to be necessary.

It is said that our government knows of no interest superior to its own in connection with the transfer of title to those Danish West Indian islands, and even if some other government has, through previous negotiations, secured what is regarded as an option on the islands, the same would be of no avail as against the pre-eminent rights of the United States should our government incline to the purchase of the islands, and the Danish government be willing to sell at all.

THE YOUNGEST COUPLE.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—In the little manufacturing town of Eastondale the good people who toil at shoemakers' benches during the week and attend church three times on Sunday are disturbed by the marriage of a schoolgirl of 13 and a lad of 15.

The bride is Della Murphy and the groom Earl Willis. For two years their love affair has been going on and when young Willis secured work in a shoe shop they conferred with their parents and it was agreed by all that they could wed if they desired. So one night recently Rev. W. L. Chaffin was called into Willis' parents' home and he performed the ceremony upon being assured of the full consent of all parties at interest. The young couple are living with the groom's parents, Martin Willis and wife, and the boy husband is the most industrious shoe operative in a big factory and is heedless of what the gossips say of his wedding.

THE BIG TUNNEL.

New York, March 26.—Real work on the New York $36,000,000 tunnel for underground rapid transit was begun early to-day at Bleeker and Greene streets, on lowering the Bleecker street sewer, which the tunnel bisects.

Ex-Gov. Stone Dead.

Holly Springs, Miss., March 26.—Hon. J. M. Stone, for ten years governor of Mississippi, died this morning after a short illness, of erysipelas.

At the time of his death Mr. Stone was president of the Starkville Agricultural and Mechanical college.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY

Golden Tells a Remarkable Tale of the Killing of Goebel.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—The prosecution in the case against Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel assassination introduced its principal witness to-day, F. Wharton Golden, of Knox county, an intimate friend of Secretary Powers, and who is said to have made a confession implicating a number of people in the murder. Attorneys for the commonwealth say that Golden's testimony is practically the capstone of the whole structure of evidence, and expect to prove by his testimony not only that a conspiracy existed, but also who were implicated in it. The court room was jammed long before the hour set for the examination and when the doors were closed a large crowd remained outside. Just what testimony in rebuttal the defense will introduce, is not known, but it is considered probable that it will submit the case without argument.

Secretary of State Powers was the only one of the defendants brought into court, Captain Davis and Culton remaining in jail. F. Wharton Golden, of Barboursvile, was sworn as the first witness. He said he had known Secretary Powers for seventeen of eighteen years and was a good friend of all the defendants. Witness was in Frankfort in January and February and saw Powers nearly every day. He was in Frankfort on January 14 and went to Harlan county on the 18th, then went to Laurel county for two or three days, from there returning to Frankfort.

"Where then did you go? To Barboursville?" asked Attorney Campbell. The witness refused to answer.

Powers told him to go to Harlan county and tell Postmaster John Hirst to send down ten witnesses in the contest case.

"He told me to go to Harlan county and tell Mr. Hirst to send down ten men who were regular mountain feudists."

"What was your understanding of that request?"

"Well, men who would stand up, and if necessary go into that legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor.

"I did not see Mr. Hirst. I saw Hamp Howard. I told him we wanted ten men who had good Colts' forty-fives."

"Were the forty-fives to be put in evidence?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Most assuredly they were," answered Golden.

Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard on the Sunday preceding the Goebel shooting.

"When did you next see Caleb Powers?"

"I saw him on Tuesday. I got on the train at Ferris Station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Pease and Locket. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan county?"

"Hamp Howard selected thirty men besides the ten. Caleb Powers, I think, selected the men from Knox county. There were about seventy or eighty. County Attorney Sparks selected the men from Laurel county."

When witness saw Powers in London the secretary said he wanted a regular army of mountain men to come. In all about twelve or fifteen hundred men were brought to Frankfort, the witness said. They were fed back of the state house, Captain Davis and Charles Finley providing the provisions. Continuing Golden said:

"We sent most of them back that night. By 'we,' I mean myself, Powers, Captain Davis, William Culton and Gov. Taylor. Finley, Taylor and Powers decided to send them back, all except ten or fifteen from each county. About 175 men of the mountaineers brought to Frankfort remained here to see that we got justice.

"We understood what they were kept here for. We knew that these men were here to go into that legislative hall and if necessary clean out those fellows."

"What fellows?"

"The Democrats—enough to make a majority on our side."

This answer created a sensation in the court room.

Golden said he was in the executive building on the day before the shooting. He met Caleb Powers in Governor Taylor's ante-room. Powers asked him to go to Louisville that day. He told John Powers he was going to Louisville with Caleb Powers. During a lengthy argument over a technical point, Golden became ill and court was adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—Judge Moore called his court to order promptly at 10 o'clock to-day to resume the preliminary hearing of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel. F. Wharton Golden, one of the prosecution's star witnesses, who finished his direct examination Saturday but was taken sick and unable to be cross-examined, was the first witness called to-day. Golden was not in the court room and a deputy sheriff was sent after him.

County Attorney Polsgrove at 11 o'clock, announced that Golden was ill, but that the doctor thought he would be able to appear at 1 o'clock, and asked the judge to adjourn court until that hour, which was done.

Golden said he told Judge Fleming, of Winchester, that he intended to tell all he knew about the affair. While he was in Winchester he said he was stopped by two men, Dr. Foster and William Steele, who grabbed him by the arms and cursed him for exposing the Republican party.

Golden replied that he had not exposed the party. Governor Brown asked him if he had not told the two men that he knew nothing about the affair. Golden said he might have told them that, as he would have said anything they wanted him to. Governor Brown asked him if he made a habit of saying anything a person desired, to which the witness responded:

"Not when I am on equal terms with them."

Golden was then excused for a few minutes, owing to illness.

Frankfort, Ky., March 27.—The fourth day of the examining trial of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers began with the court room cleared of all persons excepting attorneys, newspapers representatives and officers of the court. When Judge Moore called for order at 10 o'clock the attorneys for the defense held a consultation and called County Attorney Polsgrove.

Immediately after the consultation Governor Brown, for the defense, announced that no testimony will be introduced for the defense, and that they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Governor Taylor was tendered by Ex-Governor Brown as a bar to the prosecution and he asked that the defendant be dismissed. Colonel Campbell said the commonwealth denied Governor Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time a pardon was granted. Governor Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence. The motion was overruled. Bail was asked for. Judeg Moore said:

"It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot that killed Governor Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over, without bail, to the Franklin county grand jury that the case may be further investigated."

After the Powers case was disposed of Judge Moore asked if the commonwealth was ready to take up one of the other cases, that of Captain John Davis or William H. Culton, who are charged with being accessories to the assassination. County Attorney Polsgrove asked that both cases be postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the attorneys having agreed, and court adjourned until that hour.

RABBI WISE DEAD.

Cincinnati, O., March 27.—Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, probably the most distinguished rabbi in the Reformed Jewish church, died last evening at 6 o'clock, of a stroke of paralysis, which made its first appearance last Saturday evening. His end was painless and peaceful.

On Saturday he delivered his usual discourse at the Temple. In apparent

RABBI WISE.

good spirits he started out in the afternoon for the Hebrew Union college, where, at 4:30 o'clock, he concluded the hearing of a recitation. When he started home, he complained of a feeling of faintness, which grew so rapidly that he had to be conveyed to his home in an ambulance, where a number of physicians were summoned. The trouble developed into paralysis of the left side. From Saturday until his death, his case was an alternation of sinking spells and rallying. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the Plum Street Temple.

Dr. Wise was born in Steingrub, Bohemia, April 3, 1819. He was educated at the Prague Gymnasium and University and graduated at a Hebrew theological college. He spent some time at Vienna in study. In 1846 he came to Albany, N. Y., and took charge of a congregation. It was this congregation that made the first reform movement in Judaism in America. Dr. Wise led the reformers and the congregation divided. For some time the doctor engaged in various occupations, part of the time as librarian in Albany, until 1854, when he started the publication of the American Israelite and "Die Deborah," of which he continued as editor until his death. Dr. Wise was for many years an active trustee of Cincinnati University. He was the president and the founder of the Hebrew Union College and was also the organizer of the union of the American Hebrew congregations. In 1899, the Central Conference of American Rabbis was to have met in convention at Boston. Dr. Wise was president of this conference, an office which his death makes vacant. As a special mark of honor to Rabbi Wise, this conference met in Cincinnati last year on his eightieth birthday, instead of at Boston. The bronze bust which the conference resolved to present to Dr. Wise is now in progress of construction at Rome.

TROUBLE IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, March 27.—A meeting convened by the various political factions, Sunday evening, with a view of effecting an agreement on candidates for the approaching election, broke up in a riot.

When the time came for nominating candidates, it became apparent that the colored element was largely predominant and would absolutely control the meeting. The whites then became personal, and a fight was started, which the police had difficulty in suppressing. Ultimately the meeting broke up in disorder.

Monday many white Cubans announced their intention of organizing an annexation party. They say they would prefer the Cuban flag, but they are not willing to submit to negro control.

THE HALL OF FAME

New York, March 27.—The executive committee of New York university has come to an understanding relative to the proposed Hall of Fame. It was decided that the granite edifice which will serve as the sub-structure of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. It is exclusively for the commemoration of great Americans by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementos.

After the names are selected, it is the intention of the executive committee to ask the various patriotic societies of the country to take an interest in the plan of honoring the illustrious dead.

An acceptance by President Charles F. Eliot, of Harvard university, of the invitation to take the first place on the board of 100 judges was received.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Philadelphia, March 26.—In accordance with their notice posted shortly after January 1, 1900, promising an advance to their employes to take effect April 1, the Berwind-White Coal Mining company, has notified all its miners of a general average advance of 20 per cent. The miners are now placed upon a basis of 60 cents per gross ton and all day labor increased accordingly. This advance will make the wages paid the highest paid during the past 30 years and in some instances the highest that have ever existed by nearly seven per cent.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 24.—Bradstreet's says:

"Some few irregularities are visible in the general trade and industrial situation, the results of the workings of counter currents in various lines, but taken as a whole, the general outlook retains most of the encouraging features noted for some time past.

"Favorable reports as to retail distribution and as to collections come from southern, western and northwestern markets, due to better weather. Continued good railroad returns, record-breaking merchandise exports from New York, with signs of a resumption of heavy shipments of iron to Europe; and good wheat and fruit crop reports, except from the central west, are also features.

"As offsets to this threatened trouble might be cited the settlements of differences among the lake ore handlers, a vital point in the immense business looked for the coming spring and summer.

"Advances in wages of soft coal miners, of stove molders and of other workers allied to the iron and steel industry would seem to point to labor conditions retaining most of the favorable features which have made them subjects of favorable remark on the present prosperity wave.

"Staple values generally note little change. Flour is in active export demand and firmer on the week, as are also hog products on smaller receipts and a reported squeeze of shorts. Sugar is higher, mainly owing to the growing strength of raw material.

"Wheat and corn, among the breadstuffs, have been weaker, reflecting another one of those short swings in price which have been such a feature of the former market.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 192, as compared with 190 last week, 182 in this week a year ago, 215 in 1898, 221 in 1897 and 276 in 1896."

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 27.—1:15 p. m.—To-day was a quiet and featureless market and, had it not been for the unexpected bullish turn of affairs at the close, wheat would have closed lower and weak. The day's business was light, and the market was nervous during the morning hours, with scarcely anything to hold up the price. Early cables came lower and weak, and Liverpool closed ⅜c lower for July and unchanged for May. Paris was lower, the decline equalling ⅜c from yesterday. Other continental markets were steady and prices were a shade higher.

The trade confidently expected an increase in the world's visible, but instead a decrease of 765,000 bushels was reported, while the big increase on passage was reported early in the day. This increase is now 2,500,000 over last year at this time, the total on passage amounting to 40,936,000 bushels.

Coupled with the bullish news came a fair export demand, Chicago reporting 80,000 bushels and New York 20 loads worked to-day.

Corn eased off a trifle to-day, May corn selling down ⅛c from yesterday, while cash corn held firm. The primary receipts of corn show that the farmers are letting go of their stocks, owing to the high price. The local receipts were 163,000, against 38,468 last year, which would indicate that local producers are taking profit on the bulge.

May wheat opened to-day unchanged from yesterday at 71c, sold up to 71¼c and closed at that price. May was unchanged on the opening at 72⅛c, touched 72¼c, eased off to 72⅛c and closed strong at 72⅜c; July wheat opened at yesterday's close, 70⅛c, sold to 70⅜c, closing strong at that price. The receipts to-day were 2,800, against 6,673 last year. The sales were five cars of March, 76,000 bushels of May, and 58,000 of July.

The eastern markets reported a strong export demand for corn, and the continent appeared to be a good buyer on the Chicago market. The country acceptances are still reported light. Trade on the local board was not brisk, but the price held firm for cash corn and slightly lower for May.

Cash corn sold at 39, unchanged from yesterday; May opened ⅛ lower at 38⅞ and closed at 35¼. No. 3 mixed, 38½; No. 3 white, 39½; No. 3 yellow, 39½.

Oats were dull and lower, May selling ⅛ down at 25½, and cash oats unchanged at 25. No. 2 white, unchanged at 27 and No. 3 white unchanged at 26.

March clover seed practically went to the dogs near the close to-day and sold down the scale with rapidity, closing at $5.20, against $5.50 yesterday. The trade during the day was dull and the day's trading was limited to 500 bags. The receipts to-day were 767 bags, against 467 last year, and the shipments were 1,205 bags against 808 last year.

Old prime was down 10 cents to $4.80 and March 30 cents down at $5.20 asked; April, 20 cents down at $5.00, and October 10 cents down at $4.85 asked.

At Chicago.

A big decrease in the world's visible where an increase was expected, an active export demand and small primary receipts acted as a balance on wheat late in the session and steadied it, advancing the price briskly from 65⅝ to 66, at which point profit takers sent it back to 65⅞.

The early trading was dull, but the price was firm. Cables came lower on the opening and wheat opened easy a shade down. There was no snap in the market, and the weather was generally fair, with normal spring conditions in the north, giving no indication of crop scares.

The early trading was in the hands of the scalpers, and those who sold yesterday bought to-day, which kept the market up.

Baltimore reported an active export demand late in the day and free buying for shipment, caused a bulge. The primary receipts were 494,000, against 520,000 last year. The northwestern receipts were 883 cars, against 154 last year, and the local receipts were 71 cars.

Corn opened strong ⅛ to ⅜ up on better cables and active export bidding. The continent was a good buyer early and held the price up well. Liverpool came higher on corn and closed ⅛ over yesterday. The primary receipts of 848,000 against 284,000 last year, showed that the farmers are taking advantage of the high price and are disposing of their stocks. While the acceptances are light, there is a steady shipment of surplus cribbed stock, which will continue now that the farmers can realize more on their corn than they could by feeding it. Heavy feeding still continues in some sections, however. April corn came in to-day for the first quotation at 37¼. The local receipts to-day were 897 cars. Oats were dull, but firm, May oats touching 24¼ and July 23⅝ during the day. There was an active commission house buying in all lines to-day, especially in wheat and corn.

Provisions were strong on good buying and a fair export demand, the packers leading the buying to fill short contracts on May pork, sending the price up to $12.07. Lard and ribs were steady and firm, the trade being mainly in pork, buying May against July selling.

FINANCIAL.

To-day's market summary is: The London market is firm. The consols are unchanged. There is no fresh war news. No dividend is likely on B. & O. common. The franchise tax hearing commences today. St. L. & S. W. seconds expects to get 2½ per cent.

The market yesterday was strong with the exception of the tractions, closing at the best. London, Berlin and the large interests are all buyers. Northern Pacific expects ultimately to draw all coal from mines on its own system.

New York, March 27.—Wall Street.—The market opened higher with the exception of some of the industrials and the southern group of trunk lines, the latter being affected by profit taking. The gains were for the most part fractional, the exceptions being New York Central, Reading first and second preferred, and Brooklyn Transit, which rose from 1 to 1½ points.

The specialties assumed the leadership of the upward movement in prices and Sugar and the local tractions were lifted 2 to 5 points. Some of the active railroads were forced down on realizations, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Denver & Rio Grande losing 1@1½. Many obscure stocks rose materially, Chicago & Eastern Illinois leading with 3 points. There was a marked falling off in large individual transactions. At 11 o'clock the entire list was running off.

While the general railway list was declining to a level below yesterday's close, an active demand developed for the metal group, which rose 1@2½. Sugar was pushed up to 109 before midday and other specialties improved. The standard stocks, however, were barely steady at about the lowest. A better price level was established for bonds on a large demand.

Money on call steady at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾ for demand and at $4.82¼@4.82½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83@4.83½ and $4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills, $4.81½@4.82. Silver certificates, 60¼@61¼c. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Cotton Oil	34½	....	....	35½
Am. Tobacco Co.	107½	108¼	107¼	107½
American St. Wire	31	....	....	....
Am. Steel W. com.	56⅞	58	56⅞	57⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	108⅞	109⅞	108¼	109
Atchison	25⅞	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
Atchison pfd.	71¼	71½	70⅞	71½
Am. Car & F. Co.	17	17¼	17	17¼
Balti. & Ohio	81	81⅞	79¾	81¾
Brooklyn R. Trans.	69	71⅞	68¾	71⅞
Burlington	120	120½	119⅞	119⅞
C. I. L.	23	23	22¾	23
Continental Tobacco	30⅞	31	31	30⅞
Col. Fuel	49⅞	51¼	47⅞	50½
Chesp. & Ohio	31½	31⅞	31	31¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	63¼	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
Federal Steel	52	54½	52	54
Federal Steel, pfd.	77	76½	75⅞	76⅞
General Electric	128¾	130½	128¾	130½
Glucose	53	....	....	....
Hocking	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
Hocking, pfd.	67	67	65⅞	66½
Illinois Central	115	115¾	114¼	115¾
Jersey Central	118½	119	117¼	118¾
Louisville & Nashv.	85	86¼	85	85¼
Leather	14¼	14½	14	14
L. E. & W., com.	23	....	....	....
Manhattan	96¾	97	95½	95⅞
Missouri Pac.	49⅞	49⅞	48⅞	49
Mo. K. & T.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞
North. Pac.	58¼	58⅞	57⅞	58⅛
North. Pac. pfd.	77	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Central	138	138⅝	137¾	138
Nor. & West	77⅞	77¾	77½	77½
N. & W. com.	36¾	36¾	36	36⅛
Ont. & West.	25½	25⅞	25	25¾
Penna.	140	140	138¼	139¼
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36	36⅝
People's Gas	98¾	99⅞	98⅞	99¼
Reading, 1st pfd	61¼	65	61¼	64¾
Rock Island	114	114⅛	113⅝	114
Rep. S. & I. Co.	22¾	23½	22¾	23
Southern Ry., pfd	61¼	61½	60½	60½
St. Paul	124½	124⅝	123¾	124⅛
South. Pacific	42⅞	43	42¼	42¾
Tenn. C. & Iron	95	96	94	94
Union Pacific	57	57¾	56⅝	57
Union Pac., pfd.	77⅛	77¾	76¾	76⅞
Wabash pfd	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22½
Western Uunion	84	84¼	83¾	83¾
W. L. E.	32¼	32½	31½	31⅞

Last loan, 2 per cent.

Government Bonds.

New York, March 27—Government bonds irregular.

U. S. 2's refunding, when issued	104½
U. S. 2's registered	101
U. S. 3's registered	110¾
U. S. 3's coupons	110¾
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134¼
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	134¼
U. S. 4's (old) registered	115¾
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	116¾
U. S. 5's registered	113
U. S. 5's coupons	113

New York Produce.

New York, March 27.—Butter—Receipts, 8,270 packages; market steady; western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 18@20c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,134 packages; market firm; fancy, large, white, 13c; fancy, large, colored, 13@13½c; fancy, small, white, 13@13½c; fancy, small, colored, 13¾@13½c. Eggs—Receipts, 18,266 packages; market steady; western at mark, 12½c; southern, at mark, 11½@12½c. Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm. Coffee, steady; No. 7 Rio, 8c.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, March 27.

Butter—Strictly fresh creamery, per lb., 26@27c; dairy, 16@20c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 16@17c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, lb., 3c; onions, bu., 35@50c; carrots, bu., 30c; rutabagas, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 30c; parsnips, bu., 35@40c; potatoes, bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.25; celery, doz. stalks, 50@60c; lettuce, lb., 18c; beans, bu., $2.15@2.50; beets, bu., 30c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50 for good; oranges, box, $2.50@3.00; lemons, box, $2.50@3.00; cranberries, bu., $4.00@4.25; per qt., 15c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 9½@10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys 7@8c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6½c.

Dressed Meats—Wholesale—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.00@6.25; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 8@9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.00; short clear, $13.00; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 11@11½c; light hams, per lb., 12c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 47c.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $15.00; screenings, $15.00; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $16.00; mixed feed, f. o. b., in bulk, $14.50; coarse meal per ton, $14; chopped feed per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 pounds; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7c; No. 2's and bulls, 6s; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; sip, No. 1's, 8½c; No. 2's, 6c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 8¼c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10c; sheep pelts, 50c@$1.30, horse hides, $2.50@2.75.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 58c; boiled, 60c.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 60c.

Tallow—4@5c.

Beeswax—22@25c.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., March 27.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 27 cars; market 5c higher; mediums, $4.30; Yorkers, $5.25; pigs, $5.00@5.10; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.90.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 27.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None; feeling steady. Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; steady. Pigs, $5.10@5.15; Yorkers, $5.25@5.30; mediums, $5.37½@5.40; heavy, $5.45. Sheep—Receipts, 25 cars; market same as yesterday.

Chicago, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 600 Texans; generally steady to strong; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.75; poor to medium, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.80; cows, $2.90@4.25; heifers, $3.10@4.75; canners, $2.25@2.80; bulls, $2.50@4.20; calves, 25 to 50c lower than last Tuesday, $4.50@5.75; Texas fed steers, $3.85@4.90; Texas bulls, $3.20@3.60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 21,000; to-morrow, 30,000; left over, 2,389; market generally strong to 5c higher; one load, $5.30; mixed and butchers, $4.95@5.25; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.25; rough heavy, $4.95@5.05; light, $4.95@5.17½; bulk of sales, $5.02½@5.20.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, March 27.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have ben moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $3.25@4.25; milch cows active at $25@50; calves, easy at $4.50@6.00; sheep and lambs, steady; prime lambs, $6.50@7.00; mixed, $4.50@6.00; culls, $3.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs, trade is active, at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.20@5.25; Yorkers, $5.15@5.20; pigs, $5.00@5.05; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Wool.

New York, March 27.—Dealers predict a change for the better at no distant date. Last week's business was slightly more satisfactory from the sellers' viewpoint and the outlook seems encouraging. Some mills are known to be low on stock, and there are few in the country who are believed to have sufficient surplus to last until the new clip comes on, unless the present rate of consumption is materially decreased. Inquiry for fine wool is better than for weeks. Boston did a fair business in fine and medium staple territories last week, and there are several good lines under advisement by New England mill men.

In the local field there is slightly more request for good Fall Texas. Stocks of this wool are very limited, and the price is firm at 60c. Montana staple wool, which has been dormant for weeks, is being sampled by several manufacturers. Unwashed fleeces are held at 27@28c, and although current demand is small there is little likelihood of weakness in price, owing to limited supplies.

Wools bought at the London auctions will be afloat shortly for American ports. Only the finer grades of Sydney, Port Philip, Geelong, New Zealand and crossbred wools were purchased. On most of these prices were such as to make a profit, in view of the recognized shortage of these stocks now held here. Fine foreign merinos can be landed profitably at 56@58c, clean, and Port Philip combing wools around 95c. Crossbreds were bought in London on a scoured basis of 52@55c, landed at this port.

Tobacco.

Louisville, March 27.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$4.00@5.00
Trash (sound)	5.00@6.00
Common lugs	6.00@6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@7.50
Good lugs	7.50@8.00
Common leaf (short)	7.50@8.00
Common leaf	8.00@8.50
Medium leaf	8.50@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.50
Fine and selections	12.50@17.50

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$5.00@5.50
Trash (sound)	5.50@6.50
Common lugs	6.50@7.50
Medium lugs	7.50@8.00
Good lugs	8.00@8.50
Common leaf (short)	8.00@8.50
Common leaf	8.50@9.50
Medium leaf	9.50@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@12.50
Fine and selections	18.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.50@3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@3.25
Common lugs	3.25@3.50
Medium lugs	3.50@4.25
Good lugs	4.25@5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@5.50
Common leaf	5.25@6.00
Medium leaf	6.00@7.00
Good leaf	7.00@8.50
Fine and selections	10.00

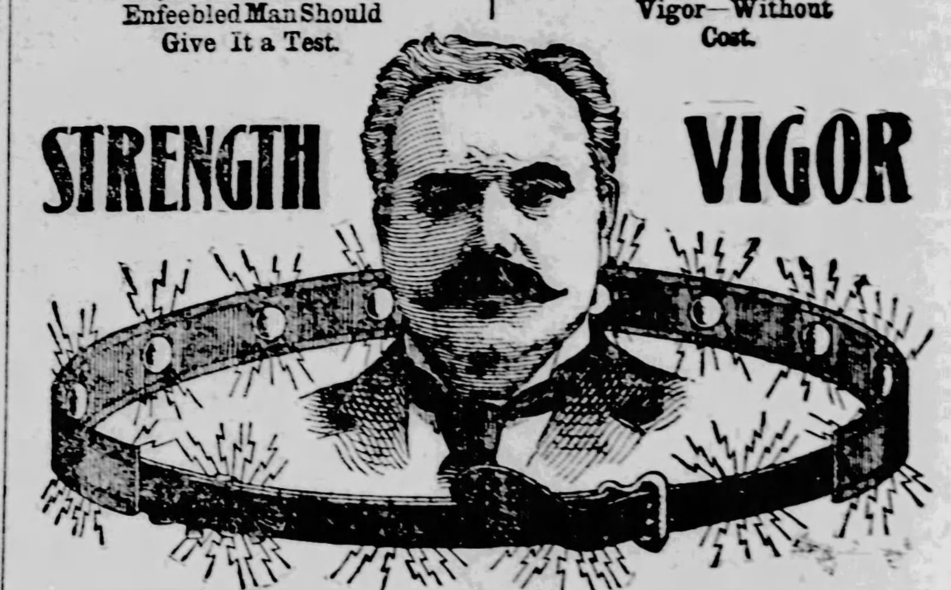
Unsound, or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.

Cincinnati, March 27.—During the past week there has been some improvement in prices, though hardly as much as shippers expected under small sales. Fancy new leaf reached $18.50 and fancy old lugs $18.25. According to Tobacco Plant the new this week averaged $7.61 and the old $8.95 per 100 lbs.

30 Days Free

Marvelous Nerve Force Imparted by a New and Startling Discovery—Every Weak, Nervous, or Enfeebled Man Should Give It a Test.

Will be Sent Free on Thirty Days Trial All May Experience the Wonderful Sensation of Restored Vigor—Without Cost.



PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

A well-known professor has made the fortunate discovery that what has heretofore been known as impotency or lost manhood is due to paralysis of the nerves. As it requires a vigorous condition of the nerves to control the muscles, the professor has found a wonderful power that instantly awakens the nerves and thus restores complete muscular strength. He says: The marvelous power exerted by recent additions and improvements to my electric belt and appliances induces me to send it on 30 days' free trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that the wearer will gladly pay the small price asked after the 30 days' trial. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my new Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force, and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it for 30 days and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial. I have received thousands of most wonderful testimonials.

Shirley, Ind., Nov. 26, 1897. Dear Sir—I am pleased with the Belt. Have gained 15 pounds since I put it on. My back don't hurt, am feeling more vigorous every day and can see considerable development. I am glad I took advantage of your liberality. Yours respectfully, L. F. Coon.

Mr. Coon will endorse to-day what he wrote going on three years ago.

Lowville, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1896. My Dear Friend: Your Belt has done me a world of good. I had such terrible pains in the back and kidneys I could not sleep nights. Oh, the joy to again feel the thrill of life as I did 20 years ago. I will do all I can for your Belts. Most truly your friend, Merritt Wallace.

Pittsburg, Kas., Jan. 29, 1898. Dear Sir: The Belt is doing me great good for my vigor has been restored as well as it ever was. I feel lots better in every respect. Yours truly, Thos. H. Arey.

Do not fail to write at once to Prof. A. Chrystal, 1414 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich., as he is anxious to have every man wear his new and marvelous belt and suspensory for 30 days and try it fully before spending a cent for it. Remember, after giving the belt a trial if you are not perfectly satisfied return it to us, it costs you nothing to try it.

Write to-day before you forget it.

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A $30.00 bicycle for... $20.00

You can not afford to risk your life by riding a cheap made, out of date wheel when you can buy an up-to-date 1900 model, fully guaranteed bicycle for only $20.00.

Briefly Described:

Frame (men's) 22 inches, option 24 inches; (ladies') 22 inches, option 20 inches.

Wheels, 28 inches.

Rims—Hard maple, V-shaped.

Cranks, 2-piece.

Gear, men's, 78 (25 and 9), 81 (26 and 9), 75 (24 and 9), 84 (24 and 8). Ladies', 68 (22 and 9), 73 (22 and 8).

Handlebars — Pope's adjustable (no extra charge).

Tires—Kokomo Oxford.

FULLY GUARANTEED
Until January 1st, 1901.

Finish—Ebony black enamel, gold stripes; option, tan, antique brown and green, neatly striped.

This offer will only continue a short time, as owing to the steady advance in material, the factory will not agree to furnish this make of wheel at same price after June 1st. Therefore, if you want a RELIABLE wheel at a LOW price, you should get your order in early.

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